

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
12 April 2001 (12.04.2001)

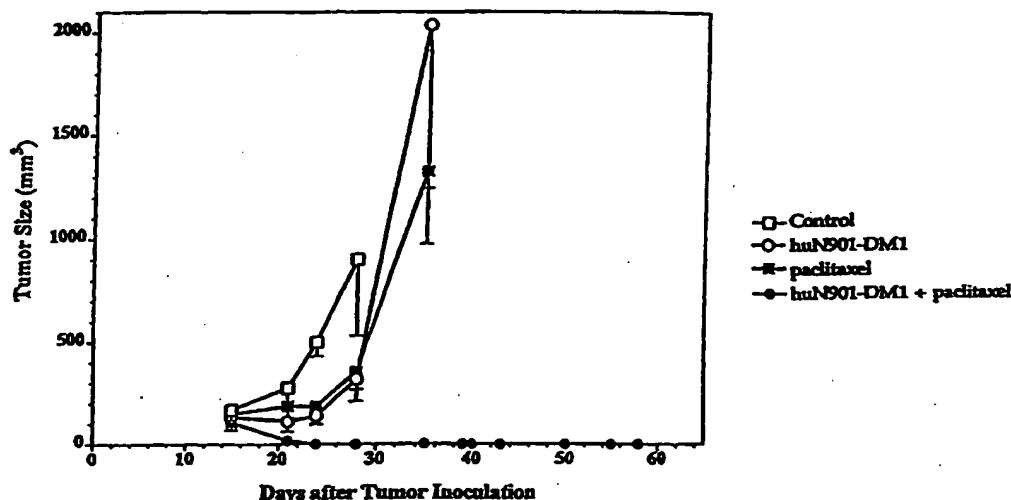
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/24763 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: A61K (74) Agents: WIXON, Henry, N. et al.; Hale and Dorr LLP, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20004 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/26800
- (22) International Filing Date: 29 September 2000 (29.09.2000) (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 60/157,051 1 October 1999 (01.10.1999) US (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
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- Published:
— Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING CANCER USING IMMUNOCONJUGATES AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS



(57) Abstract: The present invention is based on the discovery that the administration of at least one immunoconjugate and at least one chemotherapeutic agent provides an unexpectedly superior treatment for cancer. The present invention is directed to compositions comprising at least one immunoconjugate and at least one chemotherapeutic agent and to methods of treating cancer using at least one immunoconjugate and at least one chemotherapeutic agent. The present invention also provides methods of modulating the growth of selected cell populations, such as cancer cells, by administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate.



For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING CANCER USING IMMUNOCONJUGATES AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No.
60/157,051 filed October 1, 1999.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention is based on the discovery that the administration of at
least one immunoconjugate and at least one chemotherapeutic agent provides an
unexpectedly superior treatment for cancer. The present invention is directed to
compositions comprising at least one immunoconjugate and at least one
chemotherapeutic agent and to methods of treating cancer using a therapeutically
effective amount of at least one immunoconjugate and at least one chemotherapeutic
agent. The present invention is also directed to methods of modulating the growth
15 of selected cell populations using a therapeutically effective amount of at least one
chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 Of all lung cancer cases diagnosed in the United States every year, 20-25% are
small cell lung cancer (SCLC). Current treatments for small cell lung cancer include
surgery, radiation treatment, and chemotherapeutic agents, such as paclitaxel or a
combination of etoposide and cisplatin. Despite these treatment options, there is
only a 1-5% survival rate after 5 years in patients who have clinically evident
metastatic disease upon diagnosis. Glisson et al, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*,
17(8):2309-2315 (August 1999).

25 Pre-clinical studies reveal that small cell lung cancers can also be treated with
an immunoconjugate comprising a monoclonal antibody and a maytansinoid. Liu et
al, *Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research*, 38:29 (abstract 190)
(1997). In this study, the maytansinoid was DM1, and the monoclonal antibody was
humanized N901. Humanized monoclonal antibody N901 targets CD56, which is
30 expressed on substantially all small cell lung cancers.

There is a need in the art for new and more effective methods for treating
cancer. The present invention is directed to these, as well as other, important ends.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based on the discovery that the use of at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate produces unexpectedly superior results in the treatment of cancer.

5 The present invention describes methods of treating cancer in a patient in need thereof by administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate. The chemotherapeutic agent can be any known in the art including, for example, taxane compounds, compounds that act via taxane mechanisms, platinum compounds,
10 epipodophyllotoxin compounds, camptothecin compounds, or any combination thereof. The immunoconjugate can comprise a cell binding agent and at least one therapeutic agent for killing selected cell populations. The cell binding agent is preferably a monoclonal antibody or a fragment thereof, and the therapeutic agent for killing selected cell populations is preferably an anti-mitotic agent, such as a
15 maytansinoid, a *Vinca* alkaloid, a dolastatin, or a cryptophycin. In particularly preferred embodiments, the immunoconjugate comprises the maytansinoid DM1 and humanized N901 monoclonal antibody. The chemotherapeutic agent and immunoconjugate can be administered separately or as components of the same composition.

20 The present invention also describes methods of modulating the growth of selected cell populations, such as cancer cells, by administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate. The chemotherapeutic agent can be any known in the art including, for example, taxane compounds, compounds that act via taxane
25 mechanisms, platinum compounds, epipodophyllotoxin compounds, camptothecin compounds, or any combination thereof. The immunoconjugate can comprise a cell binding agent and at least one therapeutic agent for killing selected cell populations. The cell binding agent is preferably a monoclonal antibody or a fragment thereof, and the therapeutic agent for killing selected cell populations is preferably an anti-
30 mitotic agent, such as a maytansinoid, a *Vinca* alkaloid, a dolastatin, or a cryptophycin. In particularly preferred embodiments, the immunoconjugate

comprises the maytansinoid DM1 and humanized N901 monoclonal antibody. The chemotherapeutic agent and immunoconjugate can be administered separately or as components of the same composition.

The present invention also describes compositions comprising at least one
5 chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate. The chemotherapeutic agent can be any known in the art including, for example, taxane compounds, compounds that act via taxane mechanisms, platinum compounds, epipodophyllotoxin compounds, camptothecin compounds, or any combination thereof. The immunoconjugate can comprise a cell binding agent and at least one
10 therapeutic agent for killing selected cell populations. The cell binding agent is preferably a monoclonal antibody or a fragment thereof, and the therapeutic agent for killing selected cell populations is preferably an anti-mitotic agent, such as a maytansinoid, a *Vinca* alkaloid, a dolastatin, or a cryptophycin. In particularly preferred embodiments, the immunoconjugate comprises the maytansinoid DM1
15 and humanized N901 monoclonal antibody. The composition can comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent.

These and other aspects of the present invention are described in detail herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 Fig. 1 shows maytansine (1a) and maytansinol (1b).

Fig. 2 shows the synthesis of disulfide-containing derivatives of N-methyl-L-alanine.

Fig. 3 shows the synthesis of disulfide- and thiol-containing maytansinoids which can be linked to cell binding agents via a disulfide or any other sulfur-
25 containing link such as thioether or thioester links. The synthesis starts with the intermediates of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4a shows the synthesis of disulfide- and thiol-containing derivatives of N-methyl-L-cysteine.

Fig. 4b shows the synthesis of disulfide- and thiol-containing maytansinoids
30 from the intermediates of Fig. 4a that can be conjugated to cell binding agents via a disulfide or any other sulfur-containing link such as thioether or thioester links.

Fig. 5 is a graph comparing the anti-tumor activity of (i) a control, (ii) huN901-DM1, (iii) paclitaxel, and (iv) the combination of huN901-DM1 and paclitaxel, against small cell lung cancer xenografts in SCID mice.

Fig. 6 is a graph comparing the anti-tumor activity of (i) a control, (ii) huN901-DM1, (iii) the combination of cisplatin and etoposide, and (iv) the combination of huN901-DM1, cisplatin and etoposide, against small cell lung cancer xenografts in SCID mice.

Fig. 7 is a graph comparing the anti-tumor activity of (i) a control, (ii) huN901-DM1, (iii) docetaxel, and (iv) the combination of huN901-DM1 and docetaxel, against small cell lung cancer xenografts in SCID mice.

Fig. 8 is a graph comparing the anti-tumor activity of (i) a control, (ii) huN901-DM1, (iii) topotecan, and (iv) the combination of huN901-DM1 and topotecan, against small cell lung cancer xenografts in SCID mice.

Fig. 9 is a graph comparing the anti-tumor activity of (i) a control, (ii) huC242-DM1, (iii) paclitaxel, and (iv) the combination of huC242-DM1 and paclitaxel, against human lung adenocarcinoma xenografts in SCID mice.

Fig. 10 is a graph comparing the anti-tumor activity of (i) a control, (ii) huC242-DM1, (iii) CPT-11 (also called irinotecan), and (iv) the combination of huC242-DM1 and CPT-11, against human colon cancer xenografts in SCID mice.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based on the unexpected discovery that the administration of at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate produces superior results in the treatment of cancer. Appropriate chemotherapeutic agents and immunoconjugates are described herein.

The immunoconjugates of the present invention comprise at least one therapeutic agent for killing selected cell populations linked to a cell binding agent. The therapeutic agent for killing selected cell populations is preferably an anti-mitotic agent. Anti-mitotic agents, which are known in the art, kill cells by inhibiting tubulin polymerization and, therefore, microtubule formation. Any anti-mitotic agent known in the art can be used in the present invention, including, for example, maytansinoids, *Vinca* alkaloids, dolastatins, cryptophycins, and/or any other agent

that kills cells by inhibiting tubulin polymerization. Preferably, the anti-mitotic agent is a maytansinoid.

Maytansinoids that can be used in the present invention, to produce the modified maytansinoid capable of being linked to a cell binding agent, are well known in the art and can be isolated from natural sources according to known methods or prepared synthetically according to known methods. Preferred maytansinoids are those described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Suitable maytansinoids include maytansinol and maytansinol analogues.

Examples of suitable maytansinol analogues include those having a modified aromatic ring and those having modifications at other positions. Specific examples of suitable analogues of maytansinol having a modified aromatic ring include: C-19-dechloro (U.S. Patent No. 4,256,746) (prepared by LAH reduction of ansamitocin P-2); C-20-hydroxy (or C-20-demethyl) +/- C-19-dechloro (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,361,650 and 4,307,016) (prepared by demethylation using *Streptomyces* or *Actinomyces* or dechlorination using LAH); and C-20-demethoxy, C-20-acyloxy (-OCOR), +/- dechloro (U.S. Patent No. 4,294,757) (prepared by acylation using acyl chlorides).

Specific examples of suitable analogues of maytansinol having modifications of other positions include: C-9-SH (U.S. Patent No. 4,424,219) (prepared by the reaction of maytansinol with H_2S or P_2S_5); C-14-alkoxymethyl(demethoxy/ CH_2OR) (U.S. Patent No. 4,331,598); C-14-hydroxymethyl or acyloxymethyl (CH_2OH or CH_2OAc) (U.S. Patent No. 4,450,254) (prepared from *Nocardia*); C-15-hydroxy/acyloxy (U.S. Patent No. 4,364,866) (prepared by the conversion of maytansinol by *Streptomyces*); C-15-methoxy (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,313,946 and 4,315,929) (isolated from *Trewia nudiflora*); C-18-N-demethyl (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,362,663 and 4,322,348) (prepared by the demethylation of maytansinol by *Streptomyces*); and 4,5-deoxy (U.S. Patent No. 4,371,533) (prepared by the titanium trichloride/LAH reduction of maytansinol).

In order to link the maytansinoid to the cell binding agent, the maytansinoid must be modified, and a linking group can be used. Suitable linking groups are

known in the art and include, for example, disulfide groups, thioether groups, acid labile groups, photolabile groups, peptidase labile groups and esterase labile groups. Preferred are disulfide groups and thioether groups.

5 The linking group is part of a chemical moiety that is covalently bound to the maytansinoid through conventional methods. In a preferred embodiment, the chemical moiety can be covalently bound to the maytansinoid via an ester linkage.

Many positions on maytansinoids are useful as the linkage position, depending upon the type of link. For example, for forming an ester linkage, the C-3 position having a hydroxyl group, the C-14 position modified with hydroxymethyl, 10 the C-15 position modified with hydroxy, and the C-20 position having a hydroxy group are all expected to be useful. The C-3 position is preferred and the C-3 position of maytansinol is especially preferred. Also preferred is an N-methyl-alanine-containing C-3 ester and an N-methyl-cysteine-containing C-3 ester of maytansinol or its analogues.

15 The synthesis of esters of maytansinol having a linking group is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020. While the synthesis of esters of maytansinol having a linking group is described herein in terms of thiol and disulfide linking groups, one of skill in the art will understand that other linking groups can also be used with the invention, as can other maytansinoids.

20 The synthesis of maytansinoid derivatives can be described by reference to Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4a and 4b, where disulfide-containing maytansinoid esters are prepared by condensing maytansinol 1b with freshly prepared N-methyl-L-alanine or N-methyl-L-cysteine derivatives containing a disulfide group.

ω -Mercapto-carboxylic acids of varying chain lengths are converted into their 25 respective methyl-dithio, e.g., 3a-3d (where n = 1-10, including branched and cyclic aliphatics), or aryl-dithio, e.g., 4a-4b, derivatives by reacting them with methyl methanethiolsulfonate or aryldisulfides, such as diphenyldisulfide and ring substituted diphenyldisulfides and heterocyclic disulfides such as 2,2-dithiopyridine. The carboxylic acids are activated and then reacted with 30 N-methyl-L-alanine to form the desired carboxylic acid compounds, e.g., 5a-5f, for condensation with maytansinol 1b.

Esterification of maytansinol 1b or an analogue with the carboxylic acids 5a-5f gives the disulfide-containing maytansinoids 6a-6f. Cleavage of the disulfide group in 6a-6f with dithiothreitol gives the thiol-containing maytansinoids 7a-7c, which are readily linked via disulfide or thioether links to cell binding agents. N-methyl-L-alanine can be prepared as described in the literature (Fu et al, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 75:1953); or is obtainable commercially (Sigma Chemical Company).

In another embodiment, N-methyl-cysteine or N-methylhomocysteine can be converted to the respective disulfide derivatives 8 (n = 1 and 2, respectively) which are then acylated to yield the desired carboxylic acids 9 (n = 1 and 2, respectively).

Maytansinol is then esterified with 9 (n = 1) to give disulfide-containing ester 10. Reduction of 10a with dithiothreitol as described for 7b produces the thiol-containing maytansinoid 11 which can be conjugated to cell binding agents. N-methyl-cysteine can be prepared as described in Undheim et al, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, 23:3129-3133 (1970).

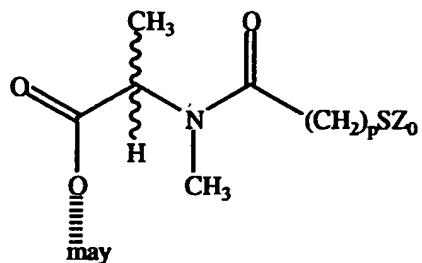
More specifically, maytansinol 1b is derived from maytansine 1a or other esters of maytansinol by reduction such as with lithium aluminum hydride. (Kupchan et al, *J. Med. Chem.*, 21:31-37 (1978); U.S. Patent No. 4,360,462). It is also possible to isolate maytansinol from the microorganism *Nocardia* (U.S. Patent No. 4,151,042). Maytansinol is then converted to the different ester derivatives, 6a to 6f and 10, using a suitable agent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) and catalytic amounts of zinc chloride (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,137,230 and 4,260,609; Kawai et al, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 32:3441-3951 (1984)). The two diastereomeric products containing the D and L-aminoacyl side chains result. The diastereomeric maytansinoid esters are readily separated by preparative TLC on silica gel. For example, using Analtech GF plates (1000 microns) and developing with 6% methanol in chloroform yields distinct banding: the desired bands are scraped off the plate and the products extracted with ethyl acetate (Kupchan, *J. Med. Chem.*, 21:31-37 (1978) and U.S. Patent. No. 4,360,462).

Reduction of the disulfide-containing maytansinoids to the corresponding mercapto-maytansinoids 7a, 7b, 7c and 11, is achieved by treatment with dithiothreitol (DTT) and purification by HPLC using a Waters radialpak C-18

column and eluting with a linear gradient of 55% to 80% acetonitrile in H₂O over 10 minutes at a flow rate of 1.5 ml/min.

- When analogues of maytansinol are used as the starting material to give analogous disulfide-containing maytansinoid esters, the analogues are prepared before reacting them with the N-methyl-L-alanine or N-methyl-L-cysteine derivatives.

One example of N-methyl-alanine-containing maytansinoid derivatives useful in the present invention is represented by formula (I):



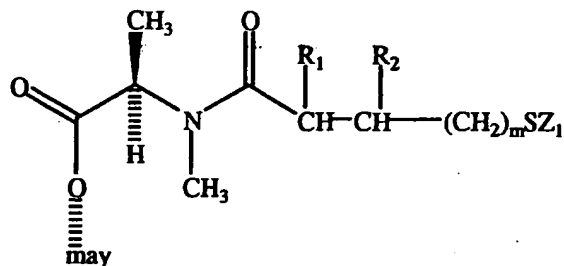
(I)

wherein

- 10 Z_0 represents H or SR, wherein R represents methyl, linear alkyl, branched alkyl, cyclic alkyl, simple or substituted aryl or heterocyclic;
 p represents an integer of 1 to 10; and
 "may" represents a maytansinoid.

- In a preferred embodiment of the compound of formula (I), Z_0 represents SR,
 15 R represents methyl, and p represents an integer of 2.

Another example of N-methyl-alanine-containing maytansinoid derivatives useful in the present invention is represented by formula (II):



(II)

wherein

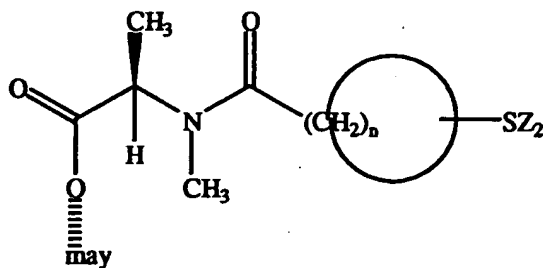
R_1 and R_2 , which may be the same or different, represents H, CH_3 , or CH_2CH_3 ;

Z_1 represents H or SR_3 , wherein R_3 represents methyl, linear alkyl, branched alkyl, cyclic alkyl, simple or substituted aryl, or heterocyclic;

5 m represents 0, 1, 2 or 3; and

"may" represents a maytansinoid.

Another example of N-methyl-alanine-containing maytansinoid derivatives useful in the present invention is represented by formula (III):



(III)

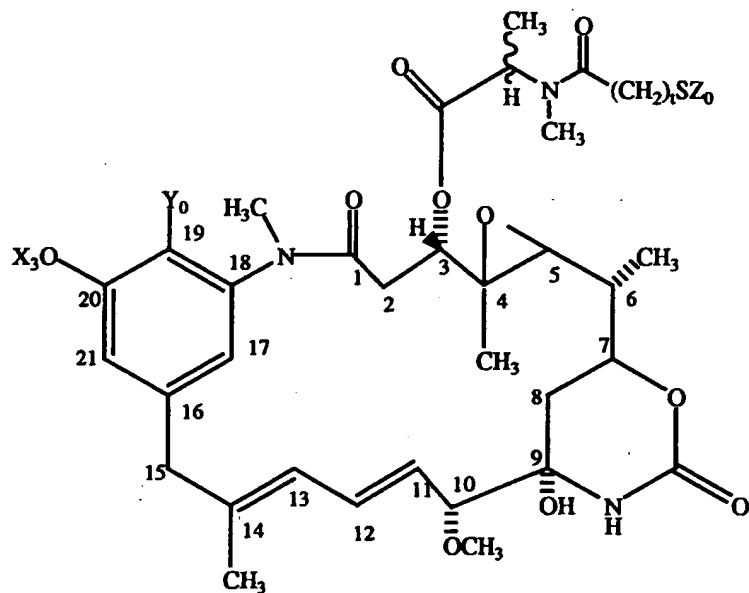
wherein:

10 Z_2 represents H or SR_4 , wherein R_4 represents methyl, linear alkyl, branched alkyl cyclic alkyl, simple or substituted aryl, or heterocyclic;

n represents an integer of 3 to 8; and

"may" represents a maytansinoid.

Yet another example of N-methyl-alanine-containing maytansinoid derivatives useful in the present invention is represented by formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein:

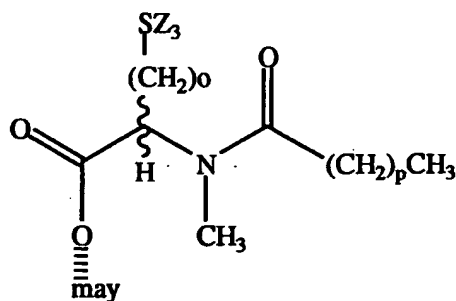
Z_0 represents H or SR, wherein R represents methyl, linear alkyl, branched
5 alkyl, cyclic alkyl, simple or substituted aryl or heterocyclic;

t represents 1, 2 or 3;

Y_0 represents Cl or H; and

X_3 represents H or CH_3 .

A specific example of N-methyl-cysteine-containing maytansinoid derivatives useful in the present invention is represented by formula (V):

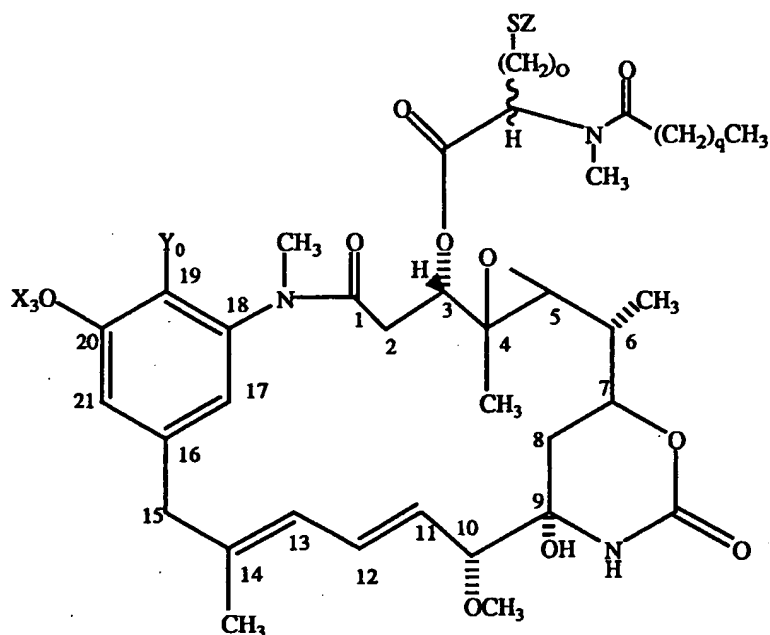


(V)

wherein:

- Z_3 represents H or SR_3 , wherein R_3 represents methyl, linear alkyl, branched alkyl, cyclic alkyl, simple or substituted aryl, or heterocyclic;
- o represents 1, 2 or 3;
- p represents 0 or an integer of 1 to 10; and
- "may" represents a maytansinoid.

Another specific example of N-methyl-cysteine-containing maytansinoid derivatives useful in the present invention is represented by formula (VI):



(VI)

wherein:

Z_s represents H or SR_s , wherein R_s represents methyl, linear alkyl, branched alkyl, cyclic alkyl, simple or substituted aryl or heterocyclic;

5 o represents 1, 2, or 3;

q represents 0 or an integer of 1 to 10;

Y_0 represents Cl or H; and

X_3 represents H or CH_3 .

Examples of linear alkyls include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, and
 10 hexyl. Examples of branched alkyls include isopropyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, isopentyl, and 1-ethyl-propyl. Examples of cyclic alkyls include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, and cyclohexyl. Examples of simple aryls include phenyl, and naphthyl. Examples of substituted aryls include aryls such as those described
 15 above substituted with alkyl groups, with halogens, such as Cl, Br, F, nitro groups, amino groups, sulfonic acid groups, carboxylic acid groups, hydroxy groups, and alkoxy groups. Examples of heterocyclics are compounds wherein the heteroatoms are selected from O, N and S, and include pyrrolyl, pyridyl, furyl, and thiophene.

Vinca alkaloids that can be used in the present invention, to produce the modified *Vinca* alkaloids capable of being linked to a cell binding agent, are well

known in the art. Such *Vinca* alkaloids include, for example, those described in *Cancer Principles and Practice in Oncology*, 4th Ed., DeVita et al, eds., J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia PA (1993) and by Morris et al, *J. Clin. Oncol.*, 16:1094-1098 (1998), the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

5 Exemplary *Vinca* alkaloids include vincristine, vinblastine, vindesine, navelbine (vinorelbine), and the like. Other *Vinca* alkaloids that can be used in the present invention include those described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,369,111, 4,952,408, 5,395,610, 4,522,750, 5,888,537, 5,891,724, 5,795,589, 4,172,077, 5,714,163, 5,436,243, 3,932,417, 5,869,620, 5,795,575, 5,780,446, 5,676,978, 5,604,237, 5,171,217, 10 4,831,038, 4,828,831, 4,765,972, 4,375,432, 4,309,415, 5,939,455, 5,874,402, 5,767,260, 5,763,733, 5,728,687, 5,716,928, 5,660,827, 5,541,232, 5,346,897, 5,220,016, 5,208,238, 5,190,949, 4,479,957, 4,160,767, 4,159,269, 4,096,148, RE 30,561, RE 30,560, 5,935,955, 5,922,340, 5,886,025, 5,866,679, 5,863,538, 5,855,866, 5,817,321, 5,783,178, 5,776,427, 5,767,110, 5,753,507, 5,723,625, 5,698,178, 5,686,578, 5,667,764, 5,654,287, 5,646,124, 15 5,635,515, 5,635,218, 5,606,017, 5,597,830, 5,595,756, 5,583,052, 5,561,136, 5,547,667, 5,543,152, 5,529,076, 5,491,285, 5,482,858, 5,455,161, 5,430,026, 5,403,574, 5,399,363, 5,397,784, 5,387,578, 5,364,843, 5,300,282, 5,182,368, 5,162,115, 5,147,294, 5,108,987, 5,100,881, 5,047,528, 5,030,620, 5,004,593, 4,946,833, 4,931,468, 4,923,876, 4,801,688, 4,737,586, 4,667,030, 4,617,305, 4,578,351, 4,476,026, 4,399,069, 4,279,817, 4,208,414, 20 4,199,504, 4,070,358, 4,029,663, 3,965,254, 3,954,773, 3,944,554, 3,887,565, 6,120,800, 6,071,947, 6,071,930, 6,069,146, 6,063,911, 5,994,367, 5,962,216, and 5,945,315, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

The *Vinca* alkaloids can be linked to cell binding agents, such as antibodies, via acid-labile hydrazide links by methods described by, for example, Laguzza et al, 25 *J. Med. Chem.*, 32:548-555 (1989), Schrappe et al, *Cancer Res.*, 52:3838-3844 (1992), and Apelgren et al, *Cancer Res.*, 50:3540-3544 (1990), the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety. A preferable method is to link the *Vinca* alkaloids to a cell binding agent via disulfide bonds. The carboxy ester at the C-3 position of vinblastine, vincristine and navelbine can be hydrolyzed to the 30 corresponding carboxylic acid using standard chemical methods. In vindesine, the carboxamide group at C-3 can be hydrolyzed to the free carboxy group. The free

carboxy group in each of the *Vinca* alkaloids can be converted to an amide compound containing a terminal disulfide group by reaction with a protected cysteamine (e.g., methyldithiocysteamine) in the presence of a coupling agent such as dicyclohexyl-carbodidimide (DCC) or ethyl dimethylamin-propylcarbodiimide (EDC). The resulting disulfide containing *Vinca* alkaloid is reduced with a reducing agent, such as dithiothreitol, to provide a thiol-containing compound. The thiol-containing *Vinca* alkaloid can be coupled to a cell-binding agent via disulfide exchange as described herein for the preparation of antibody-maytansinoid conjugates.

Dolastatins that can be used in the present invention, to produce the modified dolastatins capable of being linked to a cell binding agent, are well known in the art. Such dolastatins include, for example, those described by Pitot et al, *Clin. Cancer Res.*, 5:525-531 (1999) and Villalona-Calero et al, *J. Clin. Oncol.*, 16:2770-2779 (1998), the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

Exemplary dolastatins include dolastatin 10, dolastatin 15, and the like. Other dolastatins that can be used in the present invention include those described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,945,543, 5,939,527, 5,886,147, 5,886,025, 5,883,120, 5,856,324, 5,840,699, 5,831,002, 5,821,222, 5,807,984, 5,780,588, 5,767,237, 5,750,713, 5,741,892, 5,665,860, 5,663,149, 5,654,399, 5,635,483, 5,626,864, 5,599,902, 5,554,725, 5,530,097, 5,521,284, 5,504,191, 5,502,032, 5,410,024, 5,410,024, 5,378,803, 5,352,804, 5,138,036, 5,091,368, 5,076,973, 4,986,988, 4,978,744, 4,879,278, 4,816,444, 4,486,414, 4,414,205, 6,103,913, 6,103,698, 6,096,757, 6,034,065, 6,020,495, 6,017,890, 6,004,934, 5,985,837, 5,965,700, and 5,965,537, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

The synthetic scheme described for dolastatin 10 by Pettit et al, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 111:5463-5465 (1989), the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, can be followed, with minor modification, to provide a thiol-containing dolastatin that can be linked via disulfide bonds to a cell binding agent, such as an antibody. The phenylalanine moiety in the dolpherine residue in the C-terminal of dolastatin 10 is replaced by a methyldithio-substituent containing amino acid. Thus, tyrosine can be converted into an ether by reaction with a commercially

available dibromoalkane, such as 1,3-dibromobutane, using standard chemical methods. The resulting bromo compound is reacted with potassium thioacetate, followed by hydrolysis, to give a thiol-containing tyrosine. Conversion is achieved as described by Pettit, supra. The thiol-containing dolastatin can be coupled to a cell
5 binding agent via disulfide exchange as described herein for the preparation of an antibody-maytansinoid conjugate.

Cryptophycins that can be used in the present invention, to produce the modified cryptophycins capable of being linked to a cell binding agent, are well known in the art. Such cryptophycins include, for example, those described by
10 Smith et al, *Cancer Res.*, 54:3779-3783 (1994), Panda et al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 95:9313-9318 (1998), and Bai et al, *Cancer Res.*, 56:4398-4406 (1996), the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety. Exemplary cryptophycins include cryptophycin 52, cryptophycin 1, and the like. Other cryptophycins that can be used in the present invention include those described, for
15 example, in Great Britain Patent No. 2220657; European Patent Nos. 870506, 870501, 861838, 861839, 792875 and 870510; U.S. Patent Nos. 6,103,913, 6,046,177, 6,020,512, 6,013,626, 5,977,387, 5,955,423, 5,952,298, 5,945,315, 5,886,025, and 5,833,994; and WIPO Publication Nos. 98/38178, 98/38164, 98/08829, 98/08506, 98/08505, 97/31632, 97/08334, 97/07798, 98/09601, 97/23211, 98/46581, 98/38158, 98/09988,
20 98/09974, 98/08812, and 98/09955, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

The aromatic methoxy group in the cryptophycins can be hydrolyzed by standard chemical or enzymatic methods to give the phenolic derivative. The phenol group can be converted into an ether by reaction with a commercially
25 available dibromoalkane, such as 1,3-dibromobutane, using standard chemical methods. The resulting bromo compound is reacted with potassium thioacetate, followed by hydrolysis, to give a thiol-containing cryptophycin. The thiol-containing cryptophycin can be coupled to a cell binding agent via disulfide exchange as described herein for the preparation of antibody-maytansinoid
30 conjugates.

Disulfide-containing and mercapto-containing maytansinoid (or *Vinca* alkaloid or dolastatin or cryptophycin) drugs of the invention can be evaluated for their ability to suppress proliferation of various unwanted cell lines using *in vitro* methods generally accepted in the art as being predictive of *in vivo* activity. For example, cell lines such as the human epidermoid carcinoma line KB, the human breast tumor line SKBR3 and the Burkitt's lymphoma line Namalwa can easily be used for the assessment of cytotoxicity of these compounds. Cells to be evaluated can be exposed to the compounds for 24 hours and the surviving fractions of cells measured in direct assays by known methods. IC₅₀ values can then be calculated from the results of the assays.

The effectiveness of the immunoconjugates as therapeutic agents depends on the careful selection of an appropriate cell binding agent. Cell binding agents may be of any kind presently known, or that become known, and include peptides and non-peptides. Generally, these can be antibodies (especially monoclonal antibodies), lymphokines, hormones, growth factors, nutrient-transport molecules (such as transferrin), or any other cell binding molecule or substance.

More specific examples of cell binding agents that can be used include: monoclonal antibodies; fragments of antibodies such as Fv, Fab, Fab', and F(ab')₂ (Parham, *J. Immunol.*, 131:2895-2902 (1983); Spring et al, *J. Immunol.*, 113:470-478 (1974); Nisonoff et al, *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 89:230-244 (1960)); interferons (e.g., α , β , γ); lymphokines such as IL2, IL3, IL-4, IL-6; hormones such as insulin, TRH (thyrotropin releasing hormone), MSH (melanocyte-stimulating hormone), steroid hormones such as androgens and estrogens; growth factors and colony-stimulating factors such as EGF, TGF- α , G-CSF, M-CSF and GM-CSF (Burgess, *Immunology Today*, 5:155-158 (1984)); and transferrin (O'Keefe et al, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 260:932-937 (1985)).

Monoclonal antibody techniques allow for the production of extremely specific cell binding agents in the form of specific monoclonal antibodies. Particularly well known in the art are techniques for creating monoclonal antibodies produced by immunizing mice, rats, hamsters or any other mammal with the antigen of interest such as the intact target cell, antigens isolated from the target cell,

whole virus, attenuated whole virus, and viral proteins such as viral coat proteins. Sensitized human cells can also be used.

Selection of the appropriate cell binding agent is a matter of choice that depends upon the particular cell population that is to be targeted, but in general
5 monoclonal antibodies are preferred if an appropriate one is available.

For example, the monoclonal antibody J5 is a murine IgG_{2a} antibody that is specific for the Common Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Antigen (CALLA) (Ritz et al, *Nature*, 283:583-585 (1980)) and can be used if the target cells express CALLA such as in the disease of acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Similarly, the monoclonal
10 antibody anti-B4 is a murine IgG₁, that binds to the CD19 antigen on B cells (Nadler et al, *J. Immunol.*, 131:244-250 (1983)) and can be used if the target cells are B cells or diseased cells that express this antigen such as in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma or chronic lymphoblastic leukemia.

Additionally, GM-CSF which binds to myeloid cells can be used as a cell
15 binding agent to diseased cells from acute myelogenous leukemia. IL-2 which binds to activated T-cells can be used for prevention of transplant graft rejection, for therapy and prevention of graft-versus-host disease, and for treatment of acute T-cell leukemia. MSH which binds to melanocytes can be used for the treatment of melanoma.

20 Cancers of the breast and testes can be successfully targeted with estrogen (or estrogen analogues) or androgen (or androgen analogues), respectively, as cell binding agents.

In a preferred embodiment, the antibody or fragment thereof is one that is specific for lung cancer, preferably small cell lung cancer. An antibody or fragment
25 thereof that is specific for small cell lung cancer can be determined by methods described in the art, such as by Doria et al, *Cancer* 62:1939-1945 (1988). Preferably, the antibody or fragment thereof binds to an epitope on the CD56 antigen, which is expressed on substantially all small cell lung cancers. For example, N901 is an IgG1 murine monoclonal antibody (also called anti-N901) that is reactive with CD56,
30 which is expressed on tumors of neuroendocrine origin, such as small cell lung cancer. See Griffin et al, *J. Immunol.* 130:2947-2951 (1983), and Roguska et al, *Proc.*

Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 91:969-973 (1994), the disclosure of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

Preferred antibodies or fragments thereof that are specific for small cell lung cancers include, but are not limited to, N901, NKH-1, Leu-7, anti-Leu-7, and the like (Doria et al, *Cancer* 62:1939-1945 (1988); Kibbelaar et al, *Journal of Pathology*, 159:23-28 (1989)). Other suitable antibodies or fragments thereof for use in the present invention include, for example, S-L 3-5, S-L 4-20, S-L 7-3, S-L 11-14, TFS-4, MOC-1, MOC-21, MOC-31, MOC-32, MOC-52, 123A8, 123C3, UJ13A, B10/B12, SWA4, SWA20, SWA21, SWA22, SWA23, LAM-8, 534F8, 703D4704A1 and SM1, which are further described in Table I of Chapter 3 of the Proceedings of the First International Workshop on Small Cell Lung Cancer Antigens (London 1987), published in *Lung Cancer*, 4:15-36 (1988), the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety. In a most preferred embodiment, the antibody is N901, or a fragment thereof, that binds to an epitope on the CD56 antigen, such as Fv, Fab, Fab' and F(ab')₂. The monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof can be any other antibody that binds to the CD56 antigen with the same specificity as N901. "Same specificity" means that the antibody or fragment thereof can bind to the same antigen as demonstrated by a competitive binding assay with N901.

Another preferred antibody or fragment thereof that is useful in the present invention is C242 (commercially available from CanAg Diagnostics AB, Sweden). C242 is also described in U.S. Patent No. 5,552,293, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

In other preferred embodiments, the antibodies described herein are humanized antibodies or fragments thereof because humanized antibodies or fragments thereof are not expected to elicit an immune response in humans. Generally, antibodies can be humanized through the application of different humanization technologies described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,225,539, 5,585,089, and 5,639,641, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety. The preparation of different versions of humanized N901, is described, for example, by Roguska et al *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 91:969-973 (1994), and Roguska et al, *Protein Eng.*, 9:895:904 (1996), the disclosures of which are

incorporated by reference herein in their entirety. To denote a humanized antibody, the letters "hu" or "h" appear before the name of the antibody. For example, humanized N901 is also referred to as huN901 or hN901.

Conjugates of the maytansinoid derivatives of the invention and a cell
5 binding agent can be formed using any techniques presently known or later developed. The maytansinoid ester can be modified to yield a free amino group and then linked to an antibody or other cell binding agent via an acid-labile linker, or a photolabile linker. The maytansinoid ester can be condensed with a peptide and subsequently linked to a cell binding agent to produce a peptidase-labile linker. The
10 maytansinoid ester can be treated to yield a primary hydroxyl group, which can be succinylated and linked to a cell binding agent to produce a conjugate that can be cleaved by intracellular esterases to liberate free drug. Most preferably, the maytansinoid esters are treated to create a free or protected thiol group, and then one or many disulfide or thiol-containing maytansinoid derivatives are covalently
15 linked to the cell binding agent via disulfide bond(s).

Representational conjugates of the invention are antibody/maytansinoid derivatives, antibody fragment/maytansinoid derivatives, epidermal growth factor (EGF)/maytansinoid derivatives, melanocyte stimulating hormone (MSH)/maytansinoid derivatives, thyroid stimulating hormone
20 (TSH)/maytansinoid derivatives, estrogen/maytansinoid derivatives, estrogen analogue/maytansinoid derivatives, androgen/maytansinoid derivatives, androgen analogue/maytansinoid derivatives.

Maytansinoid conjugates of antibodies, antibody fragments, protein hormones, protein growth factors and other proteins are made in the same way. For
25 example, peptides and antibodies can be modified with crosslinking reagents such as N-succinimidyl 3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate, N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)-pentanoate (SPP), 4-succinimidyl-oxycarbonyl- α -methyl- α -(2-pyridyldithio)toluene (SMPT), N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)-butyrate (SDPB), 2-iminothiolane, or acetylsuccinic anhydride by known methods (U.S. Patent No. 4,563,304; Carlsson et
30 al, *Biochem. J.*, 173:723-737 (1978); Blättler et al, *Biochem.*, 24:1517-1524 (1985); Lambert et al, *Biochem.*, 22:3913-3920 (1983); Klotz et al, *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 96:605 (1962);

and Liu et al, *Biochem.*, 18:690 (1979), Blakey and Thorpe, *Antibody, Immunoconjugates and Radiopharmaceuticals*, 1:1-16 (1988); Worrell et al, *Anti-Cancer Drug Design*, 1:179-184 (1986), the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety). The cell binding agent containing free or protected thiol groups thus-
5 derived is then reacted with a disulfide- or thiol-containing maytansinoid to produce conjugates. The conjugates can be purified by HPLC or by gel filtration.

Similarly, for example, estrogen and androgen cell binding agents, such as estradiol and androstenediol, can be esterified at the C-17 hydroxy group with an appropriate disulfide-containing carboxylic acid, e.g., dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, as a
10 condensing agent. Examples of such carboxylic acids that can be used are 3-(2-pyridyldithio)propanoic acid, 3-methyldithiopropionic acid, 3-phenyldithiopropionic acid, and 4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoic acid. Esterification of the C-17 hydroxy group can also be achieved by reaction with an appropriately protected thiol group-containing carboxylic acid chloride, such as 3-S-acetylpropanoyl
15 chloride. Other methods of esterification can also be used as described in the literature (Haslam, *Tetrahedron*, 36:2400-2433 (1980)). The protected or free thiol-containing androgen or estrogen can then be reacted with a disulfide or thiol-containing maytansinoid to produce conjugates. The conjugates can be purified by column chromatography on silica gel or by HPLC.

20 Preferably monoclonal antibody or cell binding agent/maytansinoid conjugates are those that are joined via a disulfide bond, as discussed above, that are capable of delivering maytansinoid molecules. Such cell binding conjugates are prepared by known methods such as modifying monoclonal antibodies with succinimidyl pyridyl-dithiopropionate (SPDP) or SPP (Carlsson et al, *Biochem. J.*,
25 173:723-737 (1978)). The resulting thiopyridyl group is then displaced by treatment with thiol-containing maytansinoids to produce disulfide linked conjugates.

Alternatively, in the case of the aryldithio-maytansinoids, the formation of the cell binding conjugate is effected by direct displacement of the aryl-thiol of the maytansinoid by sulfhydryl groups previously introduced into antibody molecules.

30 Conjugates containing 1 to 10 maytansinoid drugs linked via a disulfide bridge are readily prepared by either method.

More specifically, a solution of the dithiopyridyl modified antibody at a concentration of 2.5 mg/ml in 0.05 M potassium phosphate buffer and 0.05 M sodium chloride, at pH 6.5 containing 2 mM EDTA is treated with the thiol-containing maytansinoid (1.7 molar equivalent/dithiopyridyl group). The release of pyridine-2-thione from the modified antibody is monitored spectrophotometrically at 343 nm. The reaction is allowed to proceed up to 18 hours. The antibody-maytansinoid conjugate is purified and freed of unreacted drug and other low molecular weight material by gel filtration through a column of Sephacryl S-300. The number of maytansinoids bound per antibody molecule can be determined by measuring the ratio of the absorbance at 252 nm and 280 nm. An average of 1-10 maytansinoid molecules/antibody molecule can be linked via disulfide bonds by this method.

Antibody-maytansinoid conjugates with non-cleavable links can also be prepared. The antibody can be modified with crosslinking reagents such as succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)-cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC), sulfo-SMCC, maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (MBS), sulfo-MBS or succinimidyl-iodoacetate, as described in the literature, to introduce 1-10 reactive groups (Yoshitake et al, *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 101:395-399 (1979); Hashida et al, *J. Applied Biochem.*, 56-63 (1984); and Liu et al, *Biochem.*, 18:690-697 (1979)). The modified antibody is then reacted with the thiol-containing maytansinoid derivative to produce a conjugate. The conjugate can be purified by gel filtration through a Sephacryl S-300 column.

The modified antibodies are treated with the thiol-containing maytansinoid (1.25 molar equivalent/maleimido group). The mixtures are incubated overnight at about 4°C. The antibody-maytansinoid conjugates are purified by gel filtration through a Sephadex G-25 column. Typically, an average of 1-10 maytansinoids per antibody are linked.

A preferred method is to modify antibodies with succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)-cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC) to introduce maleimido groups followed by reaction of the modified antibody with a thiol-containing

maytansinoid to give a thioether-linked conjugate. Again conjugates with 1 to 10 drug molecules ~~per antibody~~ molecule result.

As described herein, the present invention is based on the unexpected discovery that the use of at least one immunoconjugate and at least one
5 chemotherapeutic agent produces superior results in treating cancer. Any chemotherapeutic agent known in the art can be used in combination with the immunoconjugate of the present invention to achieve the unexpectedly superior results described and demonstrated herein. Preferably, the chemotherapeutic agent is a taxane compound, a compound that acts via a taxane mechanism, a platinum
10 compound, an epidophyllotoxin compound, a camptothecin compound, and/or any combination thereof. As is known in the art, platinum compounds and epidophyllotoxin compounds are generally used together for treating cancer.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells)
15 by administering at least one immunoconjugate and at least one taxane compound. In another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate and at least one compound that acts via a taxane mechanism. In another embodiment, the present invention provides
20 methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate, and at least one platinum compound. In another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate, at
25 least one platinum compound, and at least one epidophyllotoxin compound. In another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate and at least one camptothecin compound. In another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of
30 treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate and at least one

compound that is capable of inhibiting DNA topoisomerase I. In yet another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate, at least one taxane compound, and at least one platinum compound. In yet another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate, at least one taxane compound, at least one platinum compound, and, optionally, at least one epidophyllotoxin compound. In yet another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate, at least one camptothecin compound, at least one platinum compound and, optionally, at least one epidophyllotoxin compound. In yet another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of treating cancer and/or modulating the growth of selected cell populations (e.g., cancer cells) by administering at least one immunoconjugate, at least one compound that acts via a taxane mechanism and at least one camptothecin compound. One skilled in the art will appreciate that the methods described in the present invention encompass administering at least one immunoconjugate with one or more chemotherapeutic agents selected from the group consisting of taxane compounds, compounds that act through a taxane mechanism, platinum compounds, epidophyllotoxin compounds, camptothecin compounds and compounds that can inhibit DNA topoisomerase I. In the methods of the present invention, the immunoconjugate and chemotherapeutic agent can be administered simultaneously, about the same time, or at different times, or can be components of a single composition.

Taxane compounds prevent the growth of cancer cells by affecting cell structures called microtubules, which play an important role in cell functions. In normal cell growth, microtubules are formed when a cell starts dividing. Once the cell stops dividing, the microtubules are broken down or destroyed. Taxane compounds stop the microtubules from breaking down, such that the cancer cells become clogged with microtubules so that they cannot grow and divide.

Taxane compounds are known in the art and include, for example, paclitaxel (available as TAXOL® from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ), docetaxel (available as TAXOTERE® from Aventis), and the like. Other taxane compounds that become approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or foreign counterparts thereof are also preferred for use in the methods and compositions of the present invention. Other taxane compounds that can be used in the present invention include those described, for example, in *10th NCI-EORTC Symposium on New Drugs in Cancer Therapy*, Amsterdam, page 100, Nos. 382 and 383 (June 16-19, 1998); and U.S. Patent Nos. 4,814,470, 5,721,268, 5,714,513, 5,739,362, 5,728,850, 5,728,725, 5,710,287, 5,637,484, 5,629,433, 5,580,899, 5,549,830, 5,523,219, 5,281,727, 5,939,567, 5,703,117, 5,480,639, 5,250,683, 5,700,669, 5,665,576, 5,618,538, 5,279,953, 5,243,045, 5,654,447, 5,527,702, 5,415,869, 5,279,949, 5,739,016, 5,698,582, 5,478,736, 5,227,400, 5,516,676, 5,489,601, 5,908,759, 5,760,251, 5,578,739, 5,547,981, 5,547,866, 5,344,775, 5,338,872, 5,717,115, 5,620,875, 5,284,865, 5,284,864, 5,254,703, 5,202,448, 5,723,634, 5,654,448, 5,466,834, 5,430,160, 5,407,816, 5,283,253, 5,719,177, 5,670,663, 5,616,330, 5,561,055, 5,449,790, 5,405,972, 5,380,916, 5,912,263, 8,808,113, 5,703,247, 5,618,952, 5,367,086, 5,200,534, 5,763,628, 5,705,508, 5,622,986, 5,476,954, 5,475,120, 5,412,116, 5,916,783, 5,879,929, 5,861,515, 5,795,909, 5,760,252, 5,637,732, 5,614,645, 5,599,820, 5,310,672, RE 34,277, 5,877,205, 5,808,102, 5,766,635, 5,760,219, 5,750,561, 5,637,723, 5,475,011, 5,256,801, 5,900,367, 5,869,680, 5,728,687, 5,565,478, 5,411,984, 5,334,732, 5,919,815, 5,912,264, 5,773,464, 5,670,673, 5,635,531, 5,508,447, 5,919,816, 5,908,835, 5,902,822, 5,880,131, 5,861,302, 5,850,032, 5,824,701, 5,817,867, 5,811,292, 5,763,477, 5,756,776, 5,686,623, 5,646,176, 5,621,121, 5,616,739, 5,602,272, 5,587,489, 5,567,614, 5,498,738, 5,438,072, 5,403,858, 5,356,928, 5,274,137, 5,019,504, 5,917,062, 5,892,063, 5,840,930, 5,840,900, 5,821,263, 5,756,301, 5,750,738, 5,750,562, 5,726,318, 5,714,512, 5,686,298, 5,684,168, 5,681,970, 5,679,807, 5,648,505, 5,641,803, 5,606,083, 5,599,942, 5,420,337, 5,407,674, 5,399,726, 5,322,779, 4,924,011, 5,939,566, 5,939,561, 5,935,955, 5,919,455, 5,854,278, 5,854,178, 5,840,929, 5,840,748, 5,821,363, 5,817,321, 5,814,658, 5,807,888, 5,792,877, 5,780,653, 5,770,745, 5,767,282, 5,739,359, 5,726,346, 5,717,103, 5,710,099, 5,698,712, 5,683,715, 5,677,462, 5,670,653, 5,665,761, 5,654,328, 5,643,575, 5,621,001, 5,608,102, 5,606,068, 5,587,493, 5,580,998, 5,580,997, 5,576,450,

5,574,156, 5,571,917, 5,556,878, 5,550,261, 5,539,103, 5,532,388, 5,470,866, 5,453,520, 5,384,399, 5,364,947, 5,350,866, 5,336,684, 5,296,506, 5,290,957, 5,274,124, 5,264,591, 5,250,722, 5,229,526, 5,175,315, 5,136,060, 5,015,744, 4,924,012, 6,118,011, 6,114,365, 6,107,332, 6,072,060, 6,066,749, 6,066,747, 6,051,724, 6,051,600, 6,048,990, 6,040,330, 6,030,818, 6,028,205, 6,025,516, 6,025,385, 6,018,073, 6,017,935, 6,011,056, 6,005,138, 6,005,138, 6,005,120, 6,002,023, 5,998,656, 5,994,576, 5,981,564, 5,977,386, 5,977,163, 5,965,739, 5,955,489, 5,939,567, 5,939,566, 5,919,815, 5,912,264, 5,912,263, 5,908,835, and 5,902,822, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

10 Other compounds that can be used in the invention are those that act through a taxane mechanism. Compounds that act through a taxane mechanism include compounds that have the ability to exert microtubule-stabilizing effects and cytotoxic activity against rapidly proliferating cells, such as tumor cells or other hyperproliferative cellular diseases. Such compounds include, for example, 15 epothilone compounds, such as, for example, epothilone A, B, C, D, E and F, and derivatives thereof. Other compounds that act through a taxane mechanism (e.g., epothilone compounds) that become approved by the FDA or foreign counterparts thereof are also preferred for use in the methods and compositions of the present invention. Epothilone compounds and derivatives thereof are known in the art and 20 are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,121,029, 6,117,659, 6,096,757, 6,043,372, 5,969,145, and 5,886,026; and WO 97/19086, WO 98/08849, WO 98/22461, WO 98/25929, WO 98/38192, WO 99/01124, WO 99/02514, WO 99/03848, WO 99/07692, WO 99/27890, and WO 99/28324, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

25 Other compounds that can be used in the invention include platinum compounds such as, for example, cisplatin (available as PLATINOL® from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ), carboplatin (available as PARAPLATIN® from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ), oxaliplatin (available as ELOXATINE® from Sanofi, France), iproplatin, ormaplatin, tetraplatin, and the like. Other platinum compounds 30 that become approved by the FDA or foreign counterparts thereof are also preferred for use in the methods and compositions of the present invention. Platinum

compounds that are useful in treating cancer are known in the art and are described, for example in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,994,591, 4,906,646, 5,902,610, 5,053,226, 5,789,000,

5,871,710, 5,561,042, 5,604,095, 5,849,790, 5,705,334, 4,863,902, 4,767,611, 5,670,621,

5,384,127, 5,084,002, 4,937,262, 5,882,941, 5,879,917, 5,434,256, 5,393,909, 5,117,022,

5 5,041,578, 5,843,475, 5,633,243, 5,178,876, 5,866,169, 5,846,725, 5,646,011, 5,527,905,

5,844,001, 5,832,931, 5,676,978, 5,604,112, 5,562,925, 5,541,232, 5,426,203, 5,288,887,

5,041,581, 5,002,755, 4,946,954, 4,921,963, 4,895,936, 4,686,104, 4,594,238, 4,581,224,

4,250,189, 5,829,448, 5,690,905, 5,665,771, 5,648,384, 5,633,016, 5,460,785, 5,395,947,

5,256,653, 5,132,323, 5,130,308, 5,106,974, 5,059,591, 5,026,694, 4,992,553, 4,956,459,

10 4,956,454, 4,952,676, 4,895,935, 4,892,735, 4,843,161, 4,760,156, 4,739,087, 4,720,504,

4,544,759, 4,515,954, 4,466,924, 4,462,998, 4,457,926, 4,428,943, 4,325,950, 4,291,027,

4,291,023, 4,284,579, 4,271,085, 4,234,500, 4,234,499, 4,200,583, 4,175,133, 4,169,846,

5,922,741, 5,922,674, 5,922,302, 5,919,126, 5,910,102, 5,876,693, 5,871,923, 5,866,617,

5,866,615, 5,866,593, 5,864,024, 5,861,139, 5,859,034, 5,855,867, 5,855,748, 5,849,770,

15 5,843,993, 5,824,664, 5,821,453, 5,811,119, 5,798,373, 5,786,354, 5,780,478, 5,780,477,

5,776,925, 5,770,593, 5,770,222, 5,747,534, 5,739,144, 5,738,838, 5,736,156, 5,736,119,

5,723,460, 5,697,902, 5,693,659, 5,688,773, 5,674,880, 5,670,627, 5,665,343, 5,654,287,

5,648,362, 5,646,124, 5,641,627, 5,635,218, 5,633,257, 5,632,982, 5,622,977, 5,622,686,

5,618,393, 5,616,613, 5,612,019, 5,608,070, 5,595,878, 5,585,112, 5,580,888, 5,580,575,

20 5,578,590, 5,575,749, 5,573,761, 5,571,153, 5,563,132, 5,561,136, 5,556,609, 5,552,156,

5,547,982, 5,542,935, 5,525,338, 5,519,155, 5,498,227, 5,491,147, 5,482,698, 5,469,854,

5,455,270, 5,443,816, 5,415,869, 5,409,915, 5,409,893, 5,409,677, 5,399,694, 5,399,363,

5,380,897, 5,340,565, 5,324,591, 5,318,962, 5,302,587, 5,292,497, 5,272,056, 5,258,376,

5,238,955, 5,237,064, 5,213,788, 5,204,107, 5,194,645, 5,182,368, 5,130,145, 5,116,831,

25 5,106,858, 5,100,877, 5,087,712, 5,087,618, 5,078,137, 5,057,302, 5,049,396, 5,034,552,

5,028,726, 5,011,846, 5,010,103, 4,985,416, 4,970,324, 4,936,465, 4,931,553, 4,927,966,

4,912,072, 4,906,755, 4,897,384, 4,880,832, 4,871,528, 4,822,892, 4,783,452, 4,767,874,

4,760,155, 4,687,780, 4,671,958, 4,665,210, 4,645,661, 4,599,352, 4,594,418, 4,593,034,

4,587,331, 4,575,550, 4,562,275, 4,550,169, 4,482,569, 4,431,666, 4,419,351, 4,407,300,

30 4,394,319, 4,335,087, 4,329,299, 4,322,391, 4,302,446, 4,287,187, 4,278,660, 4,273,755,

4,255,417, 4,255,347, 4,248,840, 4,225,529, 4,207,416, 4,203,912, 4,177,263, 4,151,185,

4,140,707, 4,137,248, 4,115,418, 4,079,121, 4,075,307, 3,983,118, 3,870,719, RE 33,071, 6,087,392, 6,077,864, 5,998,648, and 5,902,610, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

As is known in the art, platinum compounds are preferably used in combination with at least one epipodophyllotoxin compound, including, for example, etoposide (also known as VP-16) (available as VEPESID® from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ), teniposide (also known as VM-26) (available as VUMON® from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ), and the like. Other epipodophyllotoxin compounds that become approved by the FDA or foreign counterparts thereof are also preferred for use in the methods and compositions of the present invention. Other epipodophyllotoxin compounds that can be used in the present invention include those described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,524,844, 5,643,885, 5,066,645, 5,081,234, 5,891,724, 5,489,698, 5,821,348, 5,571,914, 4,997,931, 4,547,567, 5,536,847, 5,326,753, 5,120,862, 5,011,948, 4,895,727, 4,795,819, 4,644,072, 5,688,926, 5,676,978, 5,660,827, 5,395,610, 5,346,897, 5,208,238, 5,190,949, 5,086,182, 4,965,348, 4,958,010, 4,874,851, 4,866,189, 4,853,467, 4,728,740, 4,716,221, 5,935,955, 5,863,538, 5,855,866, 5,776,427, 5,747,520, 5,739,114, 5,622,960, 5,606,060, 5,605,826, 5,541,223, 5,459,248, 5,455,161, 5,364,843, 5,300,500, 5,041,424, 5,036,055, 5,034,380, 4,935,504, 4,916,217, 4,912,204, 4,904,768, 4,900,814, 4,888,419, 4,567,253, RE 35,524, 6,107,284, 6,063,801, and 6,051,230, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Other compounds that can be used in the present invention include camptothecin compounds. Camptothecin compounds are capable of inhibiting DNA topoisomerase I. Camptothecin compounds include camptothecin, derivatives of camptothecin and analogs of camptothecin. Camptothecin compounds are known in the art and include, for example, camptothecin, topotecan (available as HYCAMTIN® from SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals), CPT-11 (also called irinotecan), 9-aminocamptothecin, and the like. Other camptothecin compounds (or other compounds that can inhibit DNA topoisomerase I) that become approved by the FDA or foreign counterparts thereof are also preferred for use in the methods and compositions of the present invention. Other camptothecin compounds that can

be used in the present invention include those described in, for example, *J. Med. Chem.*, 29:2358-2363 (1986); *J. Med. Chem.*, 23:554 (1980); *J. Med. Chem.*, 30:1774 (1987); European Patent Application Nos. 0 418 099, 0 088 642, and 0 074 770; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,633,016, 5,004,758, 4,604,463, 4,473,692, 4,545,880, 4,513,138, 4,399,276, 5,612,451, 6,121,278, 6,121,277, 6,121,275, 6,121,263, 6,107,486, 6,100,273, 6,096,336, 6,093,721, 6,063,801, 6,046,209, 6,040,313, 6,034,243, 6,028,078, 5,998,426, 5,990,120, 5,985,888, 5,981,542, 5,972,955, 5,968,943, 5,958,937, 5,955,467, 5,948,797, 5,935,967, 5,932,709, 5,932,588, 5,922,877, 5,916,897, 5,916,896, 5,910,491, 5,900,419, 5,892,043, 5,889,017, 5,880,133, 5,859,023, 5,859,022, 5,856,333, 5,843,954, 5,840,899, 5,837,673, 5,834,012, 5,807,874, 5,801,167, 5,786,344, 5,773,522, 5,767,142, 5,744,605, 5,734,056, 5,731,316, 5,726,181, 5,677,286, 5,674,874, 5,674,873, 5,670,500, 5,633,177, 5,652,244, 5,646,159, 5,633,260, 5,614,628, 5,604,233, 5,602,141, 5,597,829, 5,559,235, 5,552,154, 5,541,327, 5,525,731, 5,496,952, 5,475,108, 5,468,859, 5,468,754, 5,459,269, 5,447,936, 5,446,047, 5,401,747, 5,391,745, 5,364,858, 5,340,817, 5,244,903, 5,227,380, 5,200,524, 5,191,082, 5,180,722, 5,162,532, 5,122,606, 5,122,526, 5,106,742, 5,061,800, 5,053,512, 5,049,668, 5,004,758, 4,981,968, 4,943,579, 4,939,255, 4,914,205, 4,894,456, RE 32,518, 4,604,463, 4,513,138, 4,473,692, 4,399,282, 4,399,276, and 4,031,098, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

The immunoconjugates and chemotherapeutic agents of the present invention can be administered *in vitro*, *in vivo* and/or *ex vivo* to treat patients and/or to modulate the growth of selected cell populations including, for example, cancer of the lung, breast, colon, prostate, kidney, pancreas, brain, bones, ovary, testes, and lymphatic organs; autoimmune diseases, such as systemic lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, and multiple sclerosis; graft rejections, such as renal transplant rejection, liver transplant rejection, lung transplant rejection, cardiac transplant rejection, and bone marrow transplant rejection; graft versus host disease; viral infections, such as CMV infection, HIV infection, and AIDS; and parasite infections, such as giardiasis, amoebiasis, schistosomiasis, and the like. Preferably, the immunoconjugates and chemotherapeutic agents of the invention are administered *in vitro*, *in vivo* and/or *ex vivo* to treat cancer in a patient and/or to modulate the growth of cancer cells, including, for example, cancer of the lung, breast, colon, prostate, kidney, pancreas,

brain, bones, ovary, testes, and lymphatic organs; more preferably lung cancer or colon cancer. In a most preferred embodiment, the lung cancer is small cell lung cancer (SCLC).

5 "Modulating the growth of selected cell populations" includes inhibiting the proliferation of selected cell populations (e.g., SCLC cells, NCI N417 cells, SW-2 cells, NCI-H441 cells, HT-29 cells, and the like) from dividing to produce more cells; reducing the rate of increase in cell division as compared, for example, to untreated cells; killing selected cell populations; and/or preventing selected cell populations (such as cancer cells) from metastasizing. The growth of selected cell populations
10 can be modulated *in vitro*, *in vivo* or *ex vivo*.

In the methods of the present invention, the immunoconjugates and chemotherapeutic agents can be administered *in vitro*, *in vivo*, or *ex vivo* separately or as components of the same composition. The immunoconjugates and chemotherapeutic agents can be used with suitable pharmaceutically acceptable
15 carriers, diluents, and/or excipients, which are well known, and can be determined by one of skill in the art as the clinical situation warrants. Examples of suitable carriers, diluents and/or excipients include: (1) Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline, pH about 6.5, which would contain about 1 mg/ml to 25 mg/ml human serum albumin, (2) 0.9% saline (0.9% w/v NaCl), and (3) 5% (w/v) dextrose.

20 The compounds and compositions described herein may be administered in appropriate form, preferably parenterally, more preferably intravenously. For parenteral administration, the compounds or compositions can be aqueous or nonaqueous sterile solutions, suspensions or emulsions. Propylene glycol, vegetable oils and injectable organic esters, such as ethyl oleate, can be used as the solvent or
25 vehicle. The compositions can also contain adjuvants, emulsifiers or dispersants. The compositions can also be in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or any other injectable sterile medium.

The "therapeutically effective amount" of the chemotherapeutic agents and immunoconjugates described herein refers to the dosage regimen for inhibiting the
30 proliferation of selected cell populations and/or treating a patient's disease, and is selected in accordance with a variety of factors, including the age, weight, sex, diet

and medical condition of the patient, the severity of the disease, the route of administration, and pharmacological considerations, such as the activity, efficacy, pharmacokinetic and toxicology profiles of the particular compound used. The "therapeutically effective amount" can also be determined by reference to standard
5 medical texts, such as the *Physicians Desk Reference 1999* (53rd Ed.), the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The patient is preferably an animal, more preferably a mammal, most preferably a human. The patient can be male or female, and can be an infant, child or adult.

Examples of suitable protocols of immunoconjugate administration are as
10 follows. Immunoconjugates can be given daily for about 5 days either as an i.v. bolus each day for about 5 days, or as a continuous infusion for about 5 days. Alternatively, they can be administered once a week for six weeks or longer. As another alternative, they can be administered once every two or three weeks. Bolus doses are given in about 50 to about 400 ml of normal saline to which about 5 to
15 about 10 ml of human serum albumin can be added. Continuous infusions are given in about 250 to about 500 ml of normal saline, to which about 25 to about 50 ml of human serum albumin can be added, per 24 hour period. Dosages will be about 10 µg to about 1000 mg/kg per person, i.v. (range of about 100 ng to about 10 mg/kg). About one to about four weeks after treatment, the patient can receive a second
20 course of treatment. Specific clinical protocols with regard to route of administration, excipients, diluents, dosages, and times can be determined by the skilled artisan as the clinical situation warrants.

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical kits comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical
25 compounds and/or compositions of the present invention, including, one or more immunoconjugates and one or more chemotherapeutic agents. Such kits can also include, for example, other compounds and/or compositions, a device(s) for administering the compounds and/or compositions, and written instructions in a form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale
30 of pharmaceuticals or biological products.

EXAMPLES

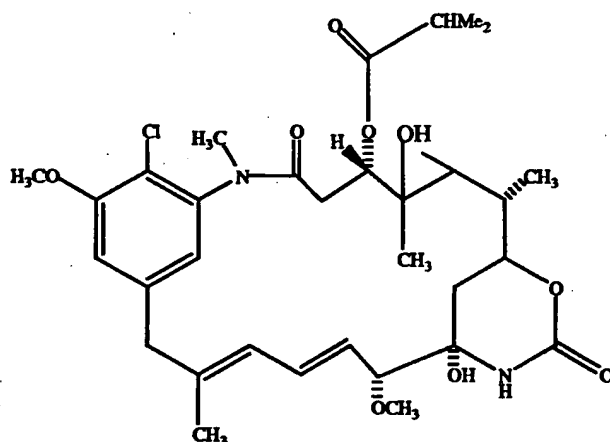
The following examples are for purposes of illustration only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention or claims.

Example 1

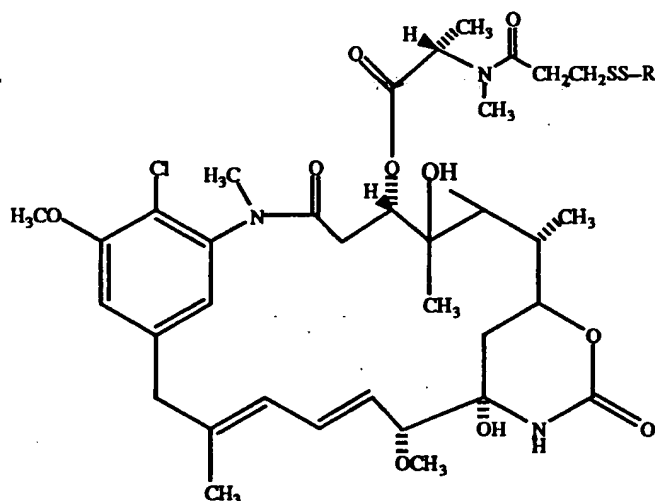
- 5 The maytansinoid DM1 was conjugated to the humanized monoclonal antibody N901.

 Ansamitocin P-3, provided by Takeda (Osaka, Japan) was converted to the disulfide-containing maytansinoid DM1, as described herein and in U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

10



Ansamitocin P-3



DM1: R = CH₃
huN901-DM1: R = huN901

Humanized N901 is an antibody that binds to the CD56 antigen expressed on all human small cell lung cancer (SCLC) tissues, neuroblastomas and carcinoid tumors (Doria et al, *Cancer* 62:1839-1845 (1988); Kibbelaar et al, *Eur. J. Cancer*, 27:431-435 (1991); Rygaard et al, *Br. J. Cancer*, 65:573-577 (1992)).

Humanized N901 was modified with N-succinimidyl-4-[2-pyridyldithio]-pentanoate (SPP) to introduce dithiopyridyl groups. Alternatively, N-succinimidyl-3-[2-pyridyldithio]-propanoate (SPDP) can be used. The antibody (8 mg/mL) in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5, containing NaCl (50 mM) and EDTA (2 mM) was treated with SPP (5.6 molar equivalents in ethanol). The final ethanol concentration was 5% (v/v). After 90 minutes at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture was gel filtered through a Sephadex G25 column equilibrated in the above buffer. Antibody-containing fractions were pooled and the degree of modification was determined by treating a sample with dithiothreitol and measuring the change in absorbance at 343 nm (release of 2-mercaptopyridine with $\epsilon_{343\text{nm}} = 8,080 \text{ M}^{-1}$). Recovery of the antibody was typically 90%, with 4.8 pyridyldithio groups linked per antibody molecule.

The modified antibody was diluted with 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, 6.5, containing NaCl (50 mM) and EDTA (2 mM) to a final concentration of 2.5

mg/mL. DM1 (1.7 eq.) in dimethylacetamide (DMA, 3% v/v in final reaction mixture) was then added to the modified antibody solution. The reaction proceeded at ambient temperature under argon for 20 hours.

The reaction mixture was then loaded on to a Sephacryl S300 gel filtration column equilibrated with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 6.5). The major peak comprised monomeric hu901-DM1. The number of DM1 drug molecules linked per antibody molecule was determined by measuring the absorbance at 252 nm and 280 nm and found to be 3.9 DM1 molecules per antibody molecule.

Example 2

In this experiment, a low, non-curative dose of huN901-DM1 was used with an optimal dose of paclitaxel (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). SCID mice (7 animals per group) were inoculated subcutaneously with NCI N417 cells (8×10^6 cells/animal). After the tumors were well-established (average tumor size was approximately 100 mm^3), one group of animals was treated with huN901-DM1 at a DM1 dose of $75 \text{ } \mu\text{g/kg/d} \times 5$, administered i.v. everyday. A second group of animals was treated with paclitaxel at a dose of $10 \text{ mg/kg/d} \times 5$, administered by i.p. everyday. A third group of animals was treated with huN901-DM1 and paclitaxel using the same dose and schedule used for the individual agents. A fourth, control group of animals was left untreated. Tumor size was measured as described by Liu et al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 93:8618-8623 (1996). Animals were also monitored for weight loss as an indicator of signs of toxicity.

The results of the experiment are shown in Fig. 5. In the control group of animals, the tumors grew rapidly to a size of about 900 mm^3 by Day 28 post-tumor inoculation. In animals treated with either huN901-DM1 or paclitaxel, there was a modest anti-tumor effect with a tumor growth delay of 4 days in each case. In the animals treated with huN901-DM1 and paclitaxel, the tumors disappeared with complete regression lasting 58 days. Importantly, there was no evidence of toxicity in the animals. These data demonstrate that treatment with huN901-DM1 and paclitaxel has an unexpectedly superior (e.g., synergistic) anti-tumor effect.

Example 3

In this experiment, a low, non-curative dose of huN901-DM1 was used with an optimal dose of cisplatin (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) and etoposide (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). SCID mice (7 animals per group) were inoculated subcutaneously with NCI N417 cells (8×10^6 cells/animal). After the tumors were well-established (average tumor size was approximately 100 mm^3), one group of animals was treated with huN901-DM1 at a DM1 dose of $75 \text{ } \mu\text{g/kg/d} \times 5$, administered i.v. everyday. A second group of animals was treated with cisplatin (at a dose of $2 \text{ mg/kg/d} \times 3$, administered by i.v. every other day) and etoposide (at a dose of $8 \text{ mg/kg/d} \times 3$, administered every other day). A third group of animals was treated with huN901-DM1, cisplatin and etoposide using the same dose and schedule used for the individual agents. A fourth, control group of animals was left untreated. Tumor size was measured as described by Liu et al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 93:8618-8623 (1996). Animals were also monitored for weight loss as an indicator of signs of toxicity.

The results of the experiment are shown in Fig. 6. In the control group of animals, the tumors grew rapidly to a size of about 900 mm^3 by Day 28 post-tumor inoculation. In animals treated with either huN901-DM1 or cisplatin and etoposide, there was a modest anti-tumor effect with a tumor growth delay of 4 days in each case. In the animals treated with huN901-DM1, cisplatin and etoposide, there was a tumor growth delay of 12 days, which is 50% longer than what one would expect for an additive anti-tumor effect of the individual compounds. Importantly, there was no evidence of toxicity in the animals. These data demonstrate that treatment with huN901-DM1, cisplatin, and etoposide has an unexpectedly superior (e.g., synergistic) anti-tumor effect.

Example 4

The anti-tumor effect of a combination of a low dose of huN901-DM1 and docetaxel (available as TAXOTERE® from Aventis) was evaluated in an established subcutaneous xenograft model of small cell lung cancer. SCID mice (24 animals) were inoculated with human small cell lung cancer SW-2 cells (8×10^6 cells/animal) injected subcutaneously into the right flank of the mice. When the tumors reached

about 100 mm³ in size (10 days after tumor cell inoculation), the mice were randomly divided into four groups (6 animals per group). The first group of mice was treated with docetaxel (5 mg/kg x 5, q2d) administered i.v. A second group of animals was treated with huN901-DM1 (DM1 dose of 75 µg/kg x 5, qd) administered i.v. The third group of mice received a combination of docetaxel and huN901-DM1, using the same doses and schedules as in groups 1 and 2. A control group of animals received phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) using the same schedule as the animals in group 2. Tumor growth was monitored by measuring tumor size twice per week. Tumor size was calculated with the formula: length x width x height x ½.

The change in tumor size is shown in Fig. 7. In the control group of animals, tumors grew rapidly to about 1000 mm³ in 26 days. Treatment with docetaxel alone, or a low dose of huN901-DM1 alone, resulted in tumor growth delays of 8 days and 20 days, respectively. In contrast, treatment with the combination of docetaxel and huN901-DM1 showed a remarkable anti-tumor effect resulting in complete tumor regression in all the treated animals. In 3 out of 6 animals in this treatment group, the tumor was eradicated – resulting in cures lasting greater than 200 days. In the remaining 3 animals in this group, there was a tumor growth delay of 52 days, which is 24 days longer than the calculated additive effect. Thus, the combination of docetaxel and huN901-DM1 shows an unexpectedly superior (e.g., synergistic) anti-tumor effect in this human SCLC xenograft model.

Example 5

The anti-tumor effect of a combination of a low dose of huN901-DM1 and topotecan (available as HYCAMTIN® from SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals), one of the approved drugs for the treatment of small cell lung cancer (SCLC) in humans, was evaluated in an established subcutaneous xenograft model of SCLC. SCID mice (24 animals) were inoculated with human small cell lung cancer SW-2 cells (8 x 10⁶ cells/animal) injected subcutaneously into the right flank of the mice. When the tumors reached about 80 mm³ in size, the mice were randomly divided into four groups (6 animals per group). The first group of mice was treated with topotecan (1.4 mg/kg x 5, qd) administered i.v. A second group of animals was treated with huN901-DM1 (DM1 dose of 100 µg/kg x 5, qd) administered i.v. The

third group of mice received a combination of topotecan and huN901-DM1, using the same doses and schedules as in groups 1 and 2. A control group of animals received phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) using the same schedule as the animals in group 2. Tumor growth was monitored by measuring tumor size twice per week.

- 5 Tumor size was calculated using the formula: length x width x height x $\frac{1}{2}$.

The change in tumor size is shown in Fig. 8. In the control group of animals, tumors grew to about 800 mm³ in 44 days. Treatment with topotecan alone resulted in tumor growth delays of 12 days. Treatment with a low dose of huN901-DM1 alone resulted in a tumor-growth delay of 34 days in 3 out of 6 animals. The remaining 3 animals in this group had complete tumor regressions. Treatment with the combination of topotecan and huN901-DM1 showed a remarkable anti-tumor effect resulting in complete tumor regression in 5 out of the 6 treated animals. These animals were tumor-free on day 78, the last measurement point. Thus, the combination of topotecan and huN901-DM1 is unexpectedly superior (e.g., synergistic) when compared to the single agents in this human SCLC xenograft model.

Example 6

The anti-tumor effect of a combination of a low dose of huC242-DM1 (manufactured by ImmunoGen, Inc. following the procedures described in U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, and also described in Example 1) and paclitaxel (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) was evaluated in an established subcutaneous xenograft model of non-small cell lung cancer. SCID mice (24 animals) were inoculated with human lung adenocarcinoma NCI-H441 cells (8×10^6 cells/animal), injected subcutaneously into the right flank of the mice. When the tumors reached about 125 mm³ in size (4 days after tumor cell inoculation), the mice were randomly divided into four groups (6 animals per group). The first group of mice was treated with paclitaxel (15 mg/kg x 5, q2d) administered i.p. A second group of animals was treated with huC242-DM1 (DM1 dose of 75 µg/kg x 5, qd) administered i.v. The third group of mice received a combination of paclitaxel and huC242-DM1, using the same doses and schedules as in groups 1 and 2. In the combination group, the huC242-DM1 conjugate was

administered 2 hours after the paclitaxel. A control group of animals received phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) using the same schedule as the animals in group 2. Tumor growth was monitored by measuring tumor size twice per week. Tumor size was calculated using the formula: length x width x height x $\frac{1}{2}$.

5 The change in tumor size is shown in Fig. 9. In the control group of animals, tumors grew rapidly to about 1000 mm³ in 32 days. Treatment with paclitaxel alone, resulted in a small tumor growth delay of 4 days. Treatment with huC242-DM1 resulted in shrinkage of the tumor, but none of the 6 treated animals showed complete tumor regression. Treatment with a combination of paclitaxel and huC242-
10 DM1 showed a greater anti-tumor effect resulting in complete tumor regression, with 3 out of the 6 animals showing no evidence of tumor. The remaining 3 animals in this group showed a significant shrinkage in the tumor. Thus, the combination of paclitaxel and huC242-DM1 is unexpectedly superior (e.g., synergistic) in this human SCLC lung adenocarcinoma xenograft model.

15 Example 7

The anti-tumor effect of a combination of a low dose of huC242-DM1 (manufactured by ImmunoGen, Inc. following the methods described in U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, and also described in Example 1) and paclitaxel (Sigma Chemical Co., St.
20 Louis, MO) was evaluated in an established subcutaneous xenograft model of non-small cell lung cancer. SCID mice (32 animals) were inoculated with human colon cancer HT-29 cells (8×10^6 cells/animal), injected subcutaneously into the right flank of the mice. When the tumors reached about 80 mm³ in size, the mice were randomly divided into four groups (8 animals per group). The first group of mice
25 was treated with CPT-11 (50 mg/kg x 2, q3d) administered i.v. The second group of animals was treated with murine C242-DM1 (DM1 dose of 75 µg/kg x 5, qd) administered i.v. The third group of mice received a combination of CPT-11 and C242-DM1, using the same doses and schedules as in groups 1 and 2. A control group of animals received phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) using the same schedule
30 as the animals in group 2. Tumor growth was monitored by measuring tumor size

twice per week. Tumor size was calculated using the formula: length x width x height x $\frac{1}{2}$.

The change in tumor size is shown in Fig. 10. In the control group of animals, tumors grew rapidly to about 1000 mm³ in 31 days. Treatment with CPT-11 alone
5 resulted in a small tumor growth delay of 6 days. Treatment with C242-DM1 resulted in a delay in tumor growth of 22 days. Treatment with a combination of CPT-11 and C242-DM1 showed an unexpectedly superior anti-tumor effect resulting in a tumor growth delay of 38 days, which is 10 days longer than the calculated additive effect. Thus, the combination of CPT-11 and C242-DM1 is unexpectedly
10 superior (e.g., synergistic) in this human colon cancer xenograft model.

Each of the patents and publications cited in the specification is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Various modifications of the invention, in addition to those described herein, will be apparent to one skilled in the art from the foregoing description. Such
15 modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating cancer in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of at least one
5 chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate, wherein the immunoconjugate comprises at least one cell binding agent and at least one anti-mitotic agent.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the cancer is a cancer of the breast, colon, lung, prostate, kidney, pancreas, brain, bones, ovary, testes or a lymphatic
10 organ.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the cancer is lung cancer.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein the lung cancer is a small cell lung cancer.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the cancer is colon cancer.
- 15 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-mitotic agent is a maytansinoid.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the maytansinoid is DM1.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-mitotic agent is a *Vinca* alkaloid, a dolastatin, or a cryptophycin.
- 20 9. The method of claim 8, wherein the *Vinca* alkaloid is vincristine, vinblastine, vindesine or navelbine; wherein the dolastatin is dolastatin 10 or dolastatin 15; and wherein the cryptophycin is cryptophycin 52 or cryptophycin 1.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the cell binding agent is a monoclonal antibody or a fragment thereof.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof is a humanized monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof is capable of binding to an antigen expressed by the cancer cell.

5 13. The method of claim 10, wherein the monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof is capable of binding to a CD56 antigen.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein the monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof is humanized N901 or humanized C242.

10 15. The method of claim 10, wherein the monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof is Fv, Fab, Fab' or F(ab')₂.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is a taxane compound.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the taxane compound is paclitaxel or docetaxel.

15 18. The method of claim 1, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is a compound that acts through a taxane mechanism.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the compound that acts through a taxane mechanism is an epothilone compound.

20 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the epothilone compound is epothilone A, epothilone B, epothilone C, epothilone D, epothilone E or epothilone F.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is a platinum compound.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the platinum compound is cisplatin, carboplatin, oxaliplatin, iproplatin, ormaplatin, or tetraplatin.

23. The method of claim 21, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent further comprises at least one epipodophyllotoxin compound.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the epipodophyllotoxin compound is etoposide or teniposide.

5 25. The method of claim 1, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is a camptothecin compound.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the camptothecin compound is camptothecin, topotecan, irinotecan or 9-aminocamptothecin.

10 27. The method of claim 1, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is a compound that inhibits DNA topoisomerase I.

28. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunoconjugate is administered in an amount of about 100 ng to about 10 mg/kg body weight once per week.

29. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunoconjugate and chemotherapeutic agent are administered separately.

15 30. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunoconjugate and chemotherapeutic agent are administered as components of a single composition.

31. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunoconjugate and chemotherapeutic agent are administered parenterally.

20 32. The method of claim 31, wherein the immunoconjugate and chemotherapeutic agent are administered intravenously.

33. A method of modulating the growth of a selected cell population comprising administering to the selected cell population a therapeutically effective amount of at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate, wherein the immunoconjugate comprises at least one cell binding agent and at least one anti-mitotic agent.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the selected cell population comprises cells selected from the group consisting of a cancer, an autoimmune disease, a graft rejection, a graft versus host disease, a viral infection, and a parasite infection.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein the method of modulating the growth of a selected cell population is a method of modulating the growth of cancer cells.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein modulating the growth of cancer cells comprises inhibiting the proliferation of cancer cells.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein modulating the growth of cancer cells comprises reducing the rate of cell division of the cancer cells as compared to the rate of cell division in untreated cancer cells.

38. The method of claim 33, wherein modulating the growth of cancer cells comprises killing cancer cells.

39. The method of claim 33, wherein modulating the growth of cancer cells comprises preventing metastasization of the cancer cells.

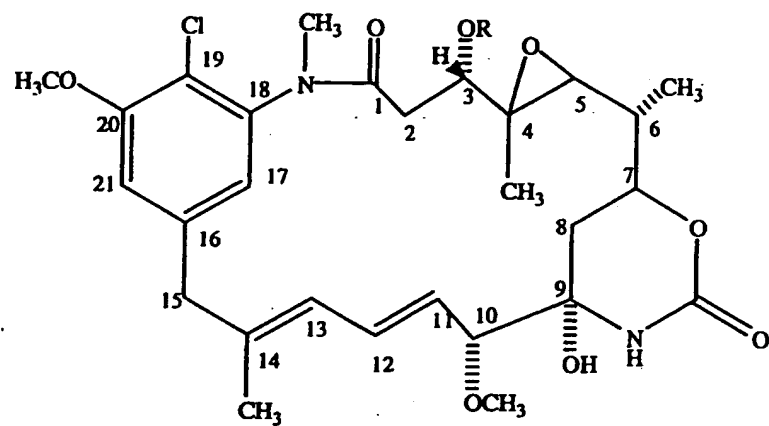
40. A composition comprising at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate, wherein the immunoconjugate comprises at least one cell binding agent and at least one anti-mitotic agent.

41. A kit comprising at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate, wherein the immunoconjugate comprises at least one cell binding agent and at least one anti-mitotic agent.

42. A method of treating an autoimmune disease, a graft rejection, a graft versus host disease, a viral infection or a parasite infection in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of at least one chemotherapeutic agent and at least one immunoconjugate, wherein the immunoconjugate comprises at least one cell binding agent and at least one anti-mitotic agent.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein the autoimmune disease is systemic lupus, rheumatoid arthritis or multiple sclerosis; wherein the graft rejection is a renal transplant rejection, a liver transplant rejection, a lung transplant rejection, a cardiac transplant rejection or a bone marrow transplant rejection; wherein the viral infection is a CMV infection, an HIV infection, or AIDS; and wherein the parasite infection is giardiasis, amoebiasis or schistosomiasis.

FIG. 1



1a COCH(CH₃)N(CH₃)COCH₃

1b H

FIG. 2

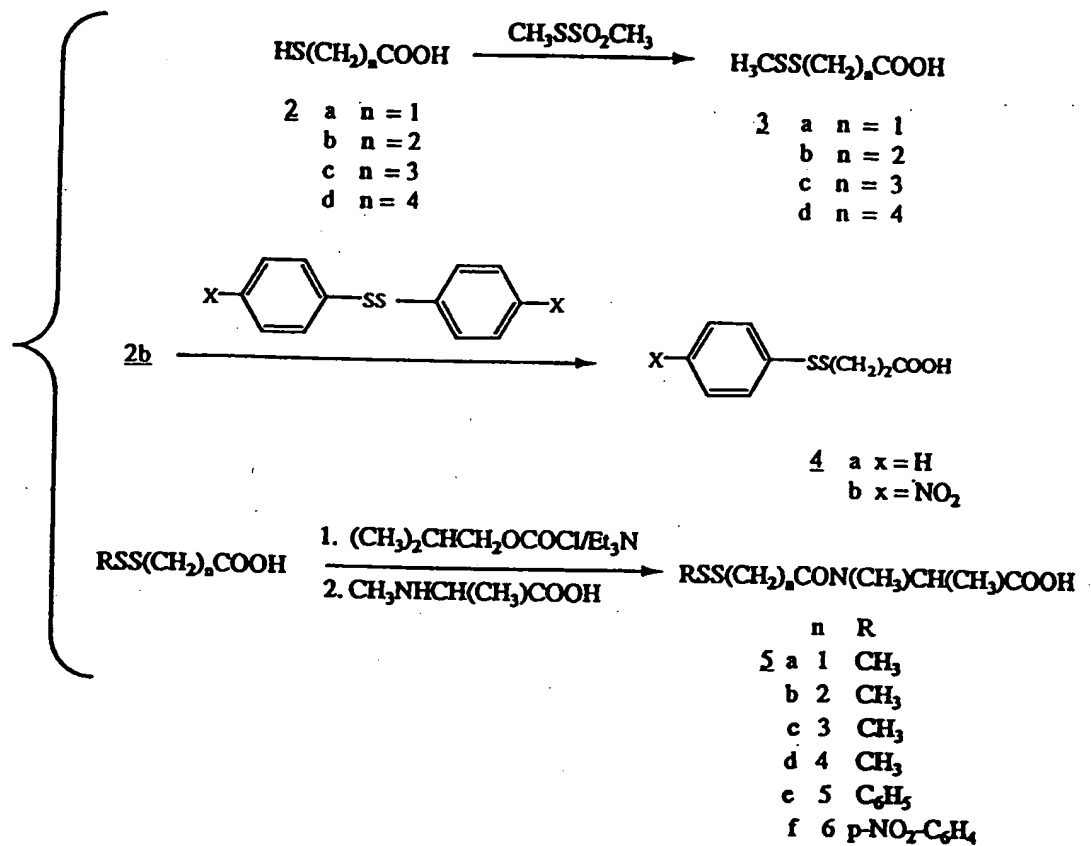


FIG. 4a

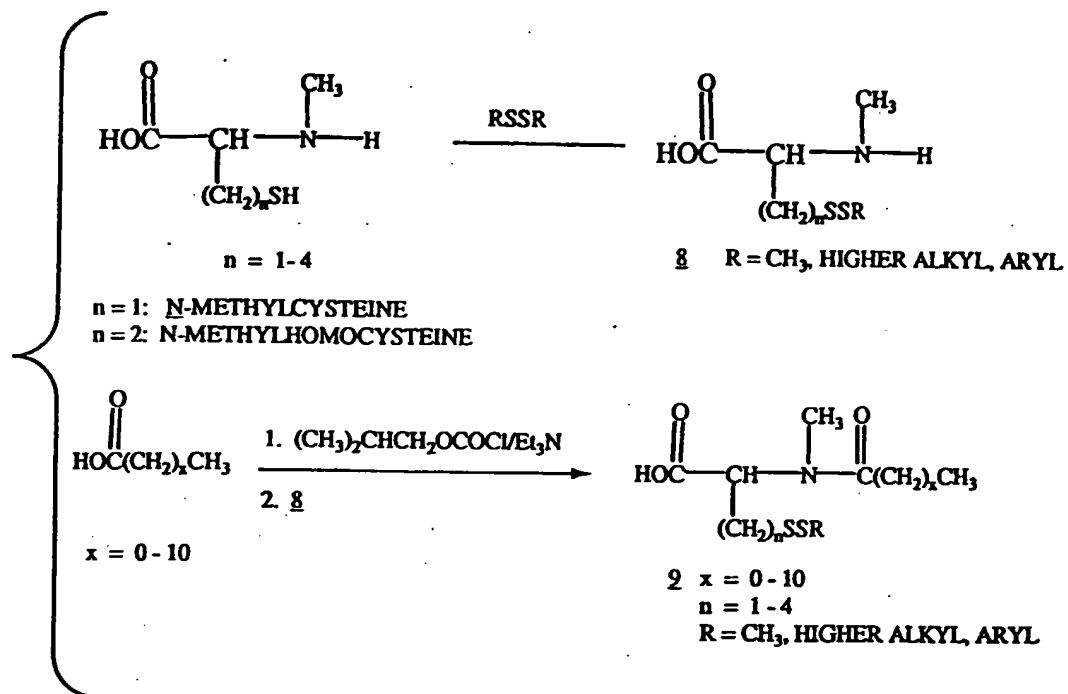
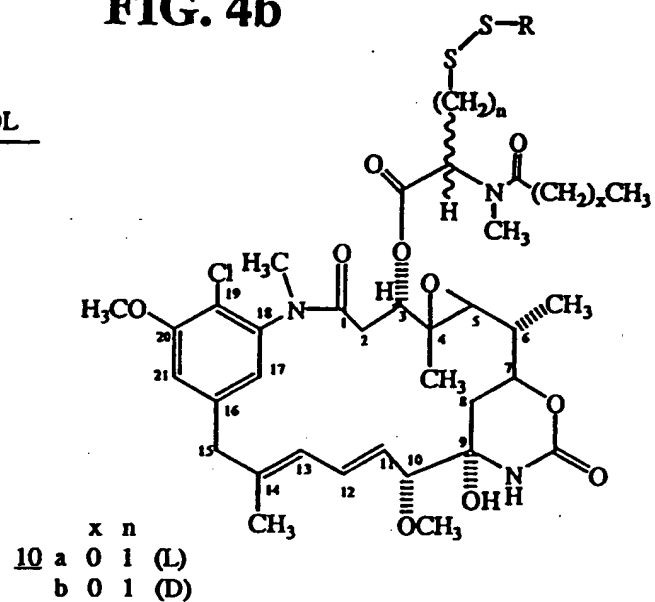


FIG. 4b

2 MAYTANSINOL
DCC/ZnCl₂



DTT

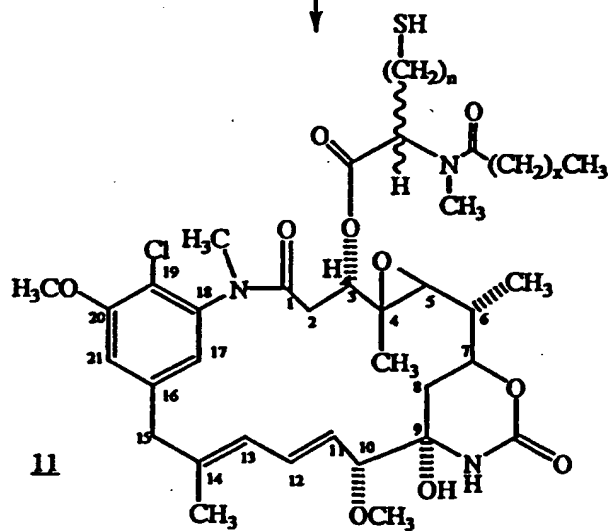


FIG. 5

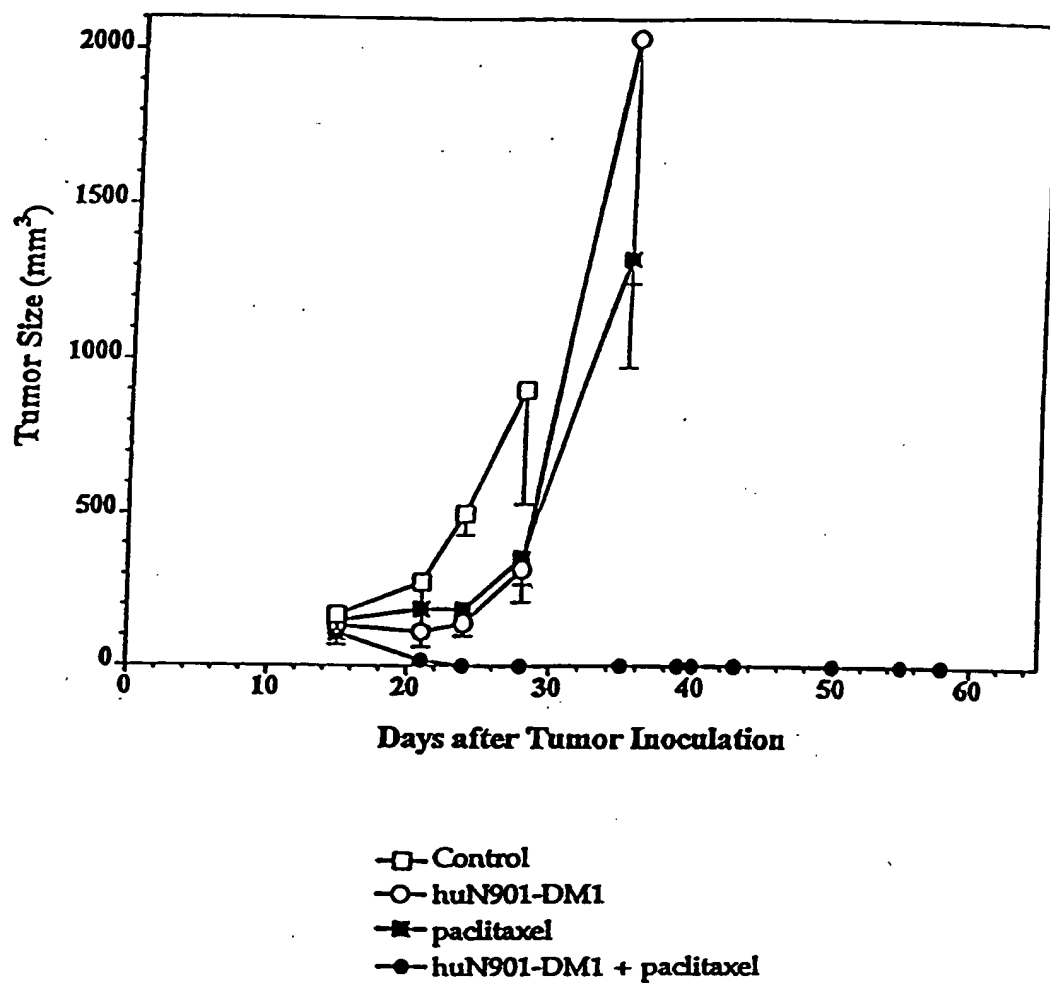


FIG. 6

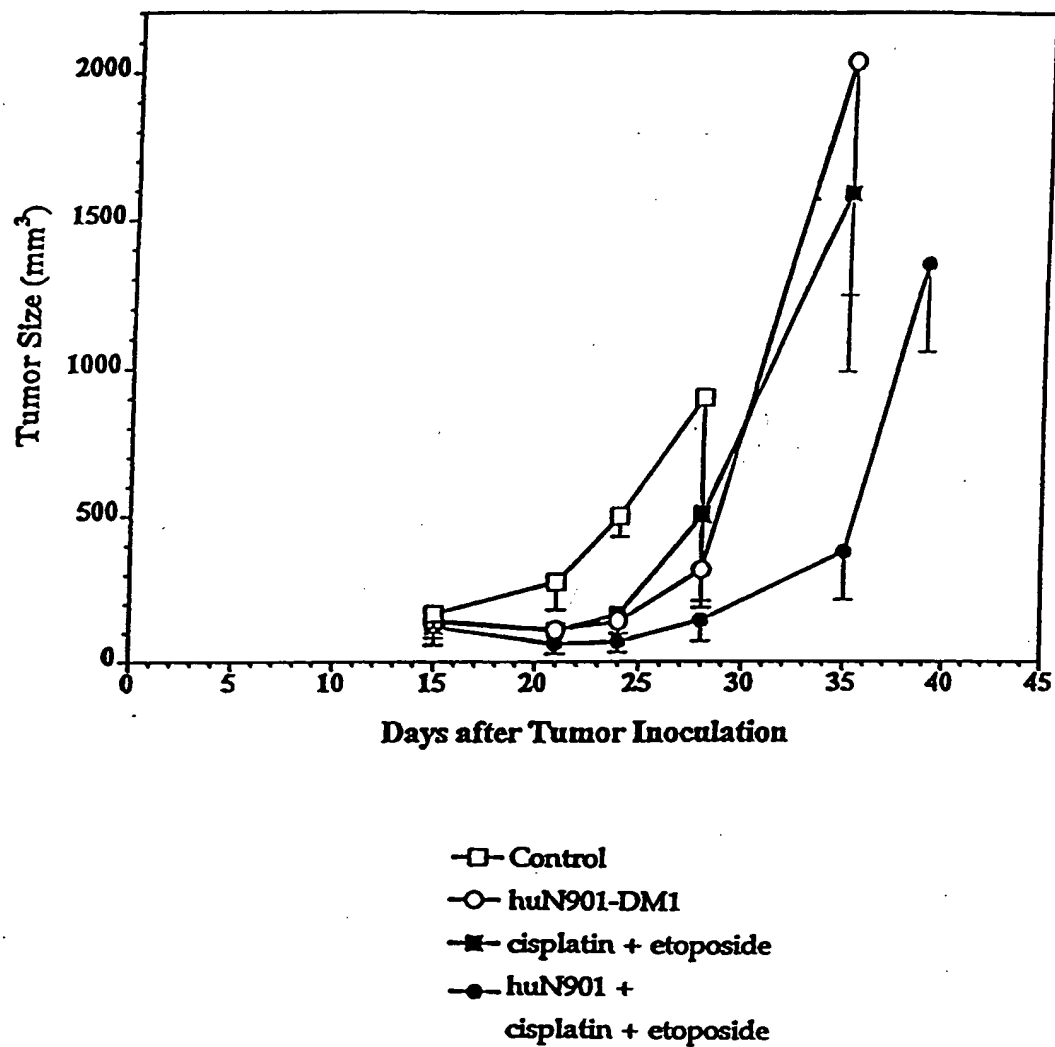


FIG. 7

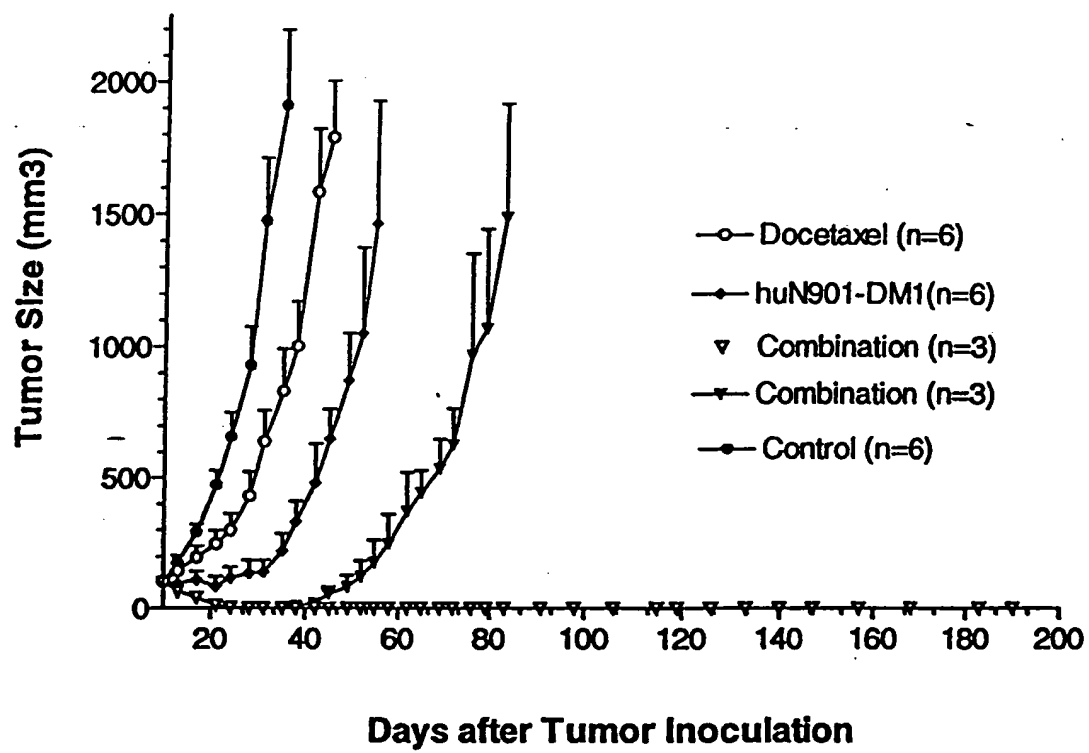


FIG. 8

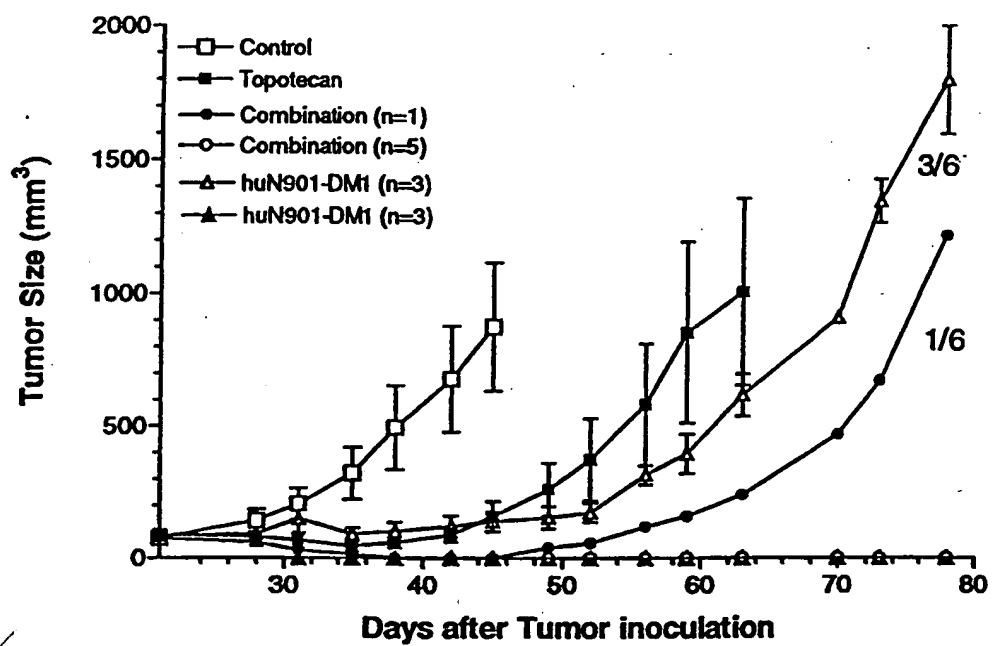


FIG. 9

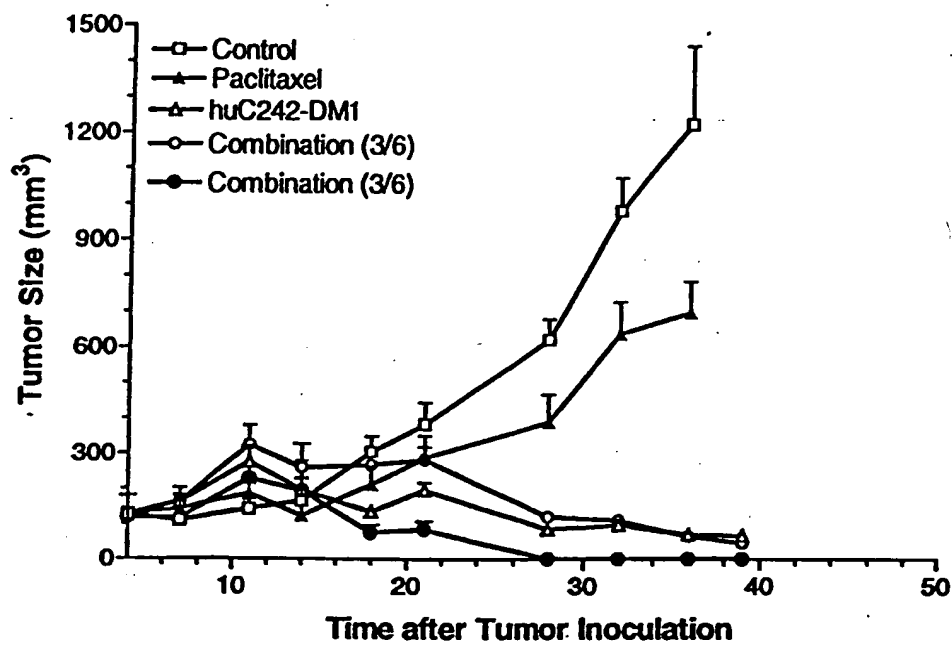


FIG. 10

